

That a movement is on foot to build a Million Dollar Hotel for Bay St. Louis is truly good news. The right men are fostering the proposition and there is no room to doubt its realization. Truly, will this fill a long-felt want. Let's all pull together.

Subscription, \$2.00 Per Annum, Always in Advance.

BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY

THIRTIETH YEAR—No. 18.

The Star

Where Pure Drugs and Superior Services are Paramount.

Bay Drug Company

(Successors to Power Drug Company)

Beach and Main St. Bay St. Louis, Miss.

Our prescription department is in charge of Mr. S. E. Cowan, graduate pharmacist of years experience, whose knowledge and ability is a guarantee.

Our stock of drugs is new and dependable. Make no mistake. Have the Bay Drug Company fill your prescriptions. Efficiency and dependability counts—prices so reasonable as to warrant your return.

Our Soda Fountain department—with VELVET ICE CREAM—

caters to your patronage. A Fresh Stock of Choice Box Candies.

PRESS AND COMMENT.

Senator Pat Harrison, in a speech in the Senate recently characterized Colonel George Harvey, the newly appointed ambassador to Great Britain, as "a vindictive, self-anointed, intolerant, political accident."

Mr. Harvey's appointment is in payment of a political debt. Probably no other man had so much to do with the defeat of the Democratic party as Mr. Harvey. Formerly an admirer and the self-confessed "discoverer" of Woodrow Wilson, he did all he could, through his journals and otherwise, to discredit the administration when it did not function to suit his egotism.

A man with such a vindictive disposition is hardly the man for a diplomatic post and we fear that his sojourn at the court of St. James, where so many brilliant predecessors have shed glory in this country, will not be of lasting benefit to either country.

The government of Great Britain says Ireland can never accomplish her aims for self-government and separation from the British empire. The leaders of the Sinn Féin movement these are their meek rabble-rousing are equally positive in their assertions that they will succeed.

To the onlooker it would appear, in view of these statements, that he was about to witness the grand spectacular crash of the irresistible force into the immovable object.

Lines in those strife torn countries are indeed tightly drawn and if peace and good will is ever restored it would seem that the one accomplishing it must have the power, as the negro insect said, or "unscrewing the inscrutable."

Governor Morrow of Kentucky has just issued a proclamation that is unique among state documents in both character and subject. He calls upon all Kentuckians, whithersoever dispersed around the globe, to contribute to a fund that is to be raised to purchase Federal Hill, the old colonial mansion where Stephen Foster wrote the imperishable song, "My Old Kentucky Home."

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The old building and grounds are in a fine state of preservation and it is the intention that they shall be cared for and maintained as a museum and memorial to the days that are gone.

It is indeed pleasant in this day of strenuous commercialism and strife to see one in high position pause meditatively and display a bit of sentimentality.

This song is a national favorite and is one of the old songs of the old south that will live forever. The southern melodies are about the only music, characteristically American, that this country has produced.

Musical students point out that almost all the real melody that has ever produced in the world has been the outpouring of the soul of a race in bondage. "Was like and aggressive races never produce real melody. We are all familiar with the Irish melodies quaint in their longing and loved by the whole world."

The dreamy, melodious music of the Hawaiians is the result of generations of people who fought few wars and were never successful in any. Commercialism ruins music.

We trust that Governor Morrow's appeal will meet with generous response and that the old mansion may be preserved for all time as a tribute, not only to the writer of this much loved song, but to a period in American history that is rich in memory.

It is very confusing for the readers of the daily papers to read on one page of the famine in China in which millions of human beings are dying and millions more destined to die because of the lack of food. And then note on the next page that the price of eggs in Minneapolis has been reduced to a figure so low that local eggs cannot compete because of the importation of eggs from China. Still further on the paper we read that the bean growers of the Pacific coast are seeking a protective tariff because of the ruinous competition of beans imported from the same famine stricken land.

The question, quiet, naturally arises, if there is a famine in China why ship the produce to a market where it is already overstocked? The answer to the query is that the Chinamen shipping the eggs and beans is not the Chinaman that is starving. It is a reply to the ancient biblical question, "Am I my brother's keeper?"

One of the main difficulties is, of course, the lack of a strong central government in China and the inability of the Chinese people to amalgamate into a composite nation. The almost total lack of railroads and other transportation facilities also makes proper distribution impossible.

Readers of the financial pages of the daily papers noted recently the advance in the price of the common stock of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company from around 98 to 106. The cause of this sudden leap was the announcement of the company that the board of directors had decided to place the company on a nine percent dividend basis instead of the former eight percent annual dividend.

President Drake, in announcing the change, made the further statement that there has been no time in the past ten years when the company could not have paid the higher rate. This is indeed an interesting reading matter almost every state in the union has applications pending for permission to raise telephone rates.

The A. T. & T. is the parent company of the Cumberland and a number of other sectional telephone corporations. In plain English the Cumberland and others is the cow and the A. T. & T. is the milker.

The death of Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore closes the life of another great American. The eminent churchman was a native of New Orleans and like many other great Americans who have achieved fame and honor was reared in a family of moderate circumstances.

He worked his way up from the bottom to the top by his own efforts and industry.

Had Cardinal Gibbons not entered the service of the church it is a certainty that he would have achieved distinction in some other profession. He would have probably been a great statesman or jurist. His knowledge of affairs both domestic and foreign was very great and his counsel was frequently sought by men of affairs.

He was a life well lived and offers inspiration to the youth of today that they too, by hard work and right living, may live a life of usefulness and "departing, leave behind them foot-prints on the sands of time."

Why all this yavv about Yav? Yav is a tiny island in the far Pacific and is of importance only as a cable station between the United States and the Orient. The United States is anxious to have certain rights there that they may at all time maintain uninterrupted cable communication between this country and the Philippines. We must have this communication if our trade is to prosper.

With the island under the entire control of the Japanese it is apparent that our cable communication must pass through the hands of our greatest competitors in that territory. Obviously this would be of great advantage to Japan and detriment to the best interests of this country.

Various other cipher codes are in use by business houses and governments and these codes, while insuring a certain percentage of secrecy, are not infallible as was clearly

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YOU'D BE SURPRISED!

By H. LOUIS RAYBOLD

(© 1920, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

There it was again! Butler Ainsworth laid down his fountain pen with a groan. That phrase would be the death of him yet. Forever it buzzed in his ears, and twice he'd nearly written it down in the manuscript of his play.

How the dickens was a man, already wildly running his fingers through his hair in the throes of extracting from his vocabulary the exact word for the big moment in the great love scene at the end of the third act, to coin the vital expression when his ears were being assaulted by murdered, English and meaningless slang? Just listen to her at this moment!

"Charley blew me to a couple seats at the show last night."

"You'd be surprised!"

"Sure, and he's going to take me to the dance Tuesday."

"You'd be surprised!"

With feelings similar to those of the historic camel at the placing of the last straw, Ainsworth strode to the door and flung open the door.

"Miss Carter," he enunciated, "will you kindly go downstairs and if there is any girl down there whose tongue is not hung in the middle send her up, if you please. Thank you."

That evening Betty, Butler's sister, listened amusedly to Butler's tirade on the gender female. "Oh, Butler," she said, "you shouldn't generalize. You know I always maintain that every girl, even the primmest, properest one, has a little bit of devilry in her. Well, quite likely all the slangy, shallow ones have their speck of sobriety and earnestness—the just didn't show you that side." "Oddly enough it was not the last part of Betty's sentence which stuck in Butler's mind, but the first. And it was that he recalled the girl who had been sent up to replace Susie.

Was it possible that a girl of this type, with such deep gray eyes under level brows, such a serene mouth, such a steady pulse, possessed any slightest spark of devilry? Butler found it a positive pleasure to watch her supple, well cared-for, accurate fingers and ponder what hidden surprises a man who knew her well might discover.

Every morning she worked for him, until at last the finished play was ready to place before the manager. Butler had planned, on its completion, a long rest on sunny southern shores. Suddenly it occurred to him that that would mean foregoing the sight of Miss Lane.

"I say, Miss Lane," he begged boyishly. "Just to help me celebrate, won't you go out to lunch with me?"

The girl, who had been slipping on her gloves, paused, raised her inscrutable eyes to his, seemed to be considering his proposal, then replied in even tones, "No, thank you."

A mad desire seized Butler to break down this barrier of reserve. He eyes, he told himself, were the windows of a soul well worth the knowing, or he was not as adept a judge of women as the author of three successful plays should be.

"Just this once," he pleaded. "Anywhere you say, and I won't do it again. I am so glad to get that thing off my mind that I want to go out and throw up my hat and do a snake dance, but you can't do that sort of thing all by yourself."

Perhaps the shadow of very genuine disappointment clouded his face, as she still hesitated, finally influenced the girl. "All right, I will," she told him. "Just this once."

That night Butler sitting cozily opposite his sister on the other side of the table in the tiny dining room of the apartment. Betty kept for her brother, told of taking his stenographer out to lunch. "She's quite a girl—has depths," he added.

"What's her name?" asked Betty absent-mindedly, thinking that next time she would either put more gelatin or less water in the dessert of jelly fruit.

"She's a Miss Lane," replied Butler. Betty looked up quickly. "Not Peggy Lane?" she asked.

"Can't say," said the man, wondering why on earth he didn't know her first name. "This girl is rather tall—very quiet and reserved."

"Couldn't be Peg," declared his sister with emphasis. "Peg is in some downtown office, but she's the opposite of that description—For was when I used to see her—a regular live wire."

"That isn't at all like my Miss—er—I mean, this Miss Lane," said Butler in some confusion. "She's quite the opposite."

The smug southern shores waited in vain for Butler Ainsworth. That industrious young man was at work on a new play which required long hours of dictation to his stenographer.

And presently he broke his word and asked her to go to lunch again.

and she broke hers and accepted. And he asked her to the theater and she went. And he asked Betty to come down and be introduced. And the words of the introduction were never uttered.

"Peggy Lane?"

"Betty Ainsworth?"

"It's been ages since I saw you!"

"Simply ages, my dear!"

Tableau with Butler for audience, trying to solve the riddle—was that the Peggy Lane Betty knew, or the Margaret Lane he thought he knew?

Three weeks later Butler sat on an old mahogany settee that had been Peggy's grandfather's. Near him sat Peggy.

"Tell me, Peggy," he began suddenly. "Why were you so different in the office from—well, the way you have been since Betty came down?"

"Why?" said the girl slowly, "when I decided to be a stenographer I thought I would do better work, make a better impression, and incidentally protect myself if I adopted a little well, an impersonal front. A business man wants an efficient machine, not an irresponsible madcap, which is what I was always known as until recently! And I found it was very satisfactory, as I saw no reason to change it. Just because my employer proved to be Betty Ainsworth's brother."

"I see," said Butler, gravely. "But if I told you I loved both of you and want you both for my own, what would you say?"

Into Peggy's gray eyes crept the suspicion of a twinkle, and Butler was immediately reminded of what Betty had said about the little bit of devilry that lurks in every girl. But Peggy hadn't answered. Was she going to frame a gentle refusal?

"Come, dear," he urged, anxiety quite evident in his tone. "What would you say?"

Peggy grew very sober. "I can see you dread to hear," she said. "But—let me tell you the little lumps of laughter twinkled in her eyes. "You'd be surprised!"

"You adorable darling!" cried Butler, and took her in his arms.

PRIZE ANCIENT JURY BOXES

Officials of Two Massachusetts Towns Proud of Receptacles That Have Been Long in Use.

Lynn and Saugus, noted in other ways, are perhaps unique in their possession of ancient jury boxes. Ancient as American things go, for the Lynn box has been in constant use for 150 years, and the one in Saugus has served for probably over 100 years.

Names of all men eligible for service on juries were deposited in the box, and from them those were chosen who later acted as jurors. There is no reason to fear that either box will soon cease to serve, for both were made strong and fit to last for many years more than they have already seen. Both were made by hand, with hand-forged locks and hinges. Crude in general workmanship and materials, perhaps they are, but they are safe.

The Lynn box is 14 inches long and six inches high, and perhaps eight or ten inches wide. The lock is almost five inches long by 8 inches high, and is made of solid iron. The handle is made of solid iron, and is shaped like a T. The box is made of solid iron, and is shaped like a T.

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The school children of the canal zone have picked out and sent to this country a boulder, to be placed by the grave of Col. Theodore Roosevelt. The illustration shows at the right, Helena and Harriet Hertz, twins, selecting the stone, and, left, the presentation of the boulder to Mrs. Roosevelt.

KOREANS SLAIN BY JAP TROOPS

Missionaries Tell of the Atrocities Perpetrated in Chientao District of China.

MANY VILLAGES DESTROYED

Charge Deliberate Intention of Wiping Out All Young Christians—Not Punished for Religion, Say Japs, but for Banditry and Rebellion.

Tokyo.—Details of alleged massacres of Koreans by Japanese troops, the burning of Korean villages and the destruction of native crops are given in statements received from Canadian missionaries in the Chientao district of China, supplementing previous reports on this subject heretofore received.

One of the missionaries, Dr. S. H. Martin of Newfoundland, physician, attached to the Canadian Presbyterian mission at Jongling, who visited the village of Norabawie on October 31, two days after the Japanese went through the district, states:

"The facts received here apply to the whole district of Kando or Chientao, in the southern part of the province of Kirin, China, under the strongest protest from China, has sent over 15,000 men into this part of China with the seeming intention of wiping out of existence, if possible, the whole Christian community, especially all young men."

Charges Wholesale Murder.—"Village after village is daily being methodically burned and the young men shot so that at present we have a ring of villages surrounding this city that have suffered from fire or wholesale murder or both. The facts below are absolutely accurate:

"At daybreak a complete cordon of Japanese infantry surrounded the main Christian village of Norabawie and, starting from the top of the valley, set fire to the immense stacks of unthreshed millet, barley and straw and then ordered the occupants of the houses outside. In each case the father or son stepped forth, he was shot on sight, and as he fell on his face, perhaps only half dead, great piles of burning straw were thrown on top of him."

"It was shown the blood marks on the ground caused by the bayonet thrusts inflicted on the men as they strove to rise from the flames, in spite of the fact that they had been shot three times at close range. The bodies were soon charred beyond recognition. The mothers, wives and even the children were forced spectators of this treatment of all the grown males of the village. Houses were fired and soon the whole country was full of smoke, which was plainly visible from this town. The Japanese soldiers then spread out and burned the houses of Christian believers in other villages all the way down the valley to the main road. Then they returned home to celebrate the emperor's birthday."

Photographs of Murders.—"As we approached the nearby villages we found only women and children and some white-haired men. The women were walking up and down wailing, and photographing ruins of 19 buildings, among which were old men tearing their hair and crying, while mothers and daughters were recovering bodies of unburned treasures from the burning ruins. So many women were crying and I was so angry at what I had seen that I could not hold my camera steady enough to take a time exposure."

"We have names and accurate reports of 32 villages where murder and rape have been used. One village has had as many as 145 inhabitants killed. Houses have been burned with women and children in them. At Soun-tung 14 were stood up in front of a large grave, then shot and their bodies destroyed with burning wood and oil. This is typical."

They were their joy. They were not patriotic soldiers, and disapproved of the church taking part in politics."

Miss Emma M. Palethorpe of Ontario, a member of the Canadian Presbyterian mission at Jongling, tells in her statement of the execution of five men from the village of Suchilgo, who, she says, were led by the Japanese soldiers to the top of a hill about three miles from Jongling and there put to death.

"In the top of the hill," she declares, "there is quite a large hollow not visible from the road or village. The victims were made to sit at the bottom of this, where they were slashed at with swords. It is reported by an eye-witness that two swords were broken and then the awful work was finished with bayonets. Then the loose earth was pushed down from the sides of the hollow to cover the mutilated bodies."

In answering inquiries at the Japanese war office, Lieutenant Colonel Hata told a press correspondent that the number of Japanese troops employed in the Chientao affair was 5,000, not 15,000. Villages had been burned, he said, but only in cases where the majority of the inhabitants were known to be in league with the outlaws.

Referring to the charge that an organized attempt was made "to wipe out the whole Christian community," Colonel Hata said that it was possible that a majority of those who had been executed were Christians, but they were not punished for their religion, but for banditry and rebellion. No charge was made against the missionaries.

Colonel Hata, while admitting that harsh measures had been adopted, said that conditions had existed in that district for a long time owing to the unchecked activities of Chinese bandits, Korean outlaws and Russian Bolsheviks. He said he was confident that the Japanese soldiers had not been guilty of the barbarity with which they had been charged.

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KITCHEN CABINET

(© 1921, Western Newspaper Union.)

The main difference between pleasant and unpleasant people is mainly that the latter demand consideration and the former are quick to give it.

WHAT TO EAT.

A good nourishing soup is always a welcome dish, especially during the winter months.

Veal Soup.—Cook a two-pound knuckle of veal slowly in water till the meat falls from the bones, then remove the bones. There should be five or six cups of stock.

Add two cups of diced potatoes and cook until soft; add the meat, one and one-half tablespoons of catsup, one-half teaspoonful of flour and one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper. Thicken slightly with one tablespoonful each of flour and fat, cooked together. Pour over one hard-cooked egg and serve with thin slices of lemon on top of each dish.

Onion Soup.—Slice six medium-sized onions and cook in two tablespoons of butter, stirring frequently, until light brown. Add two small cups of consommé and two cups of hot water; cook gently for 15 minutes. Add three tablespoons of parmesan cheese, one-half teaspoonful of salt, a few grains of pepper, celery salt and paprika. Pour into a casserole and bake 15 minutes. Heat stock or broth may be used in place of the consommé.

Stuffed Turnips.—Pare half-pound turnips, cut slices from the top and scoop out the inside, leaving a half-inch rim. Cook both the shells and cover until half done (15 minutes) in salted water, then arrange them in a buttered baking pan, filling with chopped seasoned meat, crumbs or rice. Cover with the tops and fasten each with a toothpick. Pour around them the water in which the turnips were cooked and bake until the turnips are well done. Four of the liquid and brown the turnips. Serve with the hot sauce poured around them just before taking to the table. The portion scooped out may be used in various ways as soup or cooked and mashed as a vegetable.

Italian Eggs and Onions.—Cook two cups of small onions until tender; drain, season with salt and butter. Put into a shallow baking dish, allowing space to break, and dispose four eggs between the onions. Cover with six tablespoons of cheese and place in a moderate oven until the eggs are set and the cheese melted.

Peas, carrots and onions cooked together and served with bits of diced salt pork browned in a hot frying pan make a good vegetable dish. Add a little milk and serve in individual dishes, seasoning well.

If you intend to be happy don't be lonely enough to wait for a just cause. There's life alone in duty done, and rest alone in striving—Whittier.

WHAT TO HAVE FOR DINNER.

A tomato soup without meat is one of the good, hearty and easy soups to prepare. In a good-sized saucepan place one sweet pepper, one onion, one carrot and one turnip, all medium sized and finely minced.

Add a sprig of parsley, one stalk of celery, one piece of bay leaf, one leaf of cabbage and two cloves. Add two quarts of tomatoes and one quart of water. If fresh tomatoes are used, do not peel them. Cover and simmer one hour, or until the vegetables are tender. Season with a tablespoonful of salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper and two teaspoonsful of sugar; more may be added according to taste. Strain all through a colander. Return the soup to the kettle and thicken with one tablespoonful of flour and one tablespoonful of sweet fat. One may can this soup and have it ready for reheating for an emergency soup.

Rice With Chicken.—Take a young chicken, cut up the frying. Take one tablespoonful each of lard and butter; melt in an iron kettle. When hot, add the chicken, two teaspoonsful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper; stir and cook until the chicken is brown (this will take about fifteen minutes). Then add two cloves of garlic, one small onion, chopped, and two green peppers, sliced. When these are cooked add one cupful of rice and two cupsful of boiling water. When the rice is nearly done add one cupful of cooked peas and six chopped olives. Serve with strips of canned red pepper laid over the top for a garnish.

Apple Cake.—Line a deep pie plate with pastry, then mix together one-half cupful each of raisins, rolled walnuts, three-fourths of a cupful of sugar and one teaspoonful of sugar (sprinkle this over the fruit). On top of this arrange slices of apple, using three greenings. Pour over them one egg and one cupful of milk mixed; add one-half teaspoonful of cinnamon and dot with two teaspoonsful of butter. Place in a moderate oven until the custard is set, then reduce heat, baking about forty-five minutes.

Care of Furs.

When furs have been worn in rainy weather, shake the surface moisture off carefully and then hang the fur over a chair back as far away from a radiator as possible. It is better to hang the garments or the fur outside in the cold air, if at all possible, shaking them vigorously at occasional intervals.

Memorial for the Day From Kansas.

One of the greatest pleasures left to the very few natural pleasures left, the very emphasis that is sometimes placed on dancing is the result of what psychologists know as inhibition. Unless natural instincts get an expression or have some compensation they are apt to break out in unusual forms.

In this instance, all women have the same instinct, and the same expression, and the same compensation.

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POULTRY

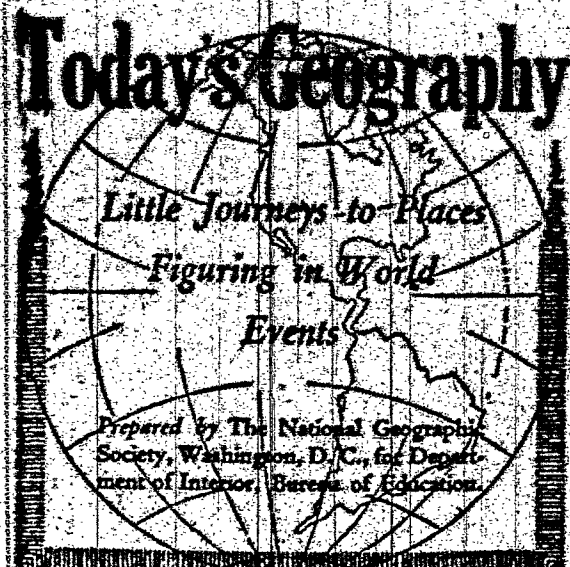
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BEST FOWLS FOR BACK YARD.

American Breeds, Such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, Are Recommended.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Hens of the medium-sized breeds—Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Orpingtons—are best suited to back-yard conditions. Large hens kept in close confinement are likely to get too fat to lay well. Small, nervous hens are apt to develop such vices as egg eating and feather eating. The bad tendencies mentioned do not prohibit the keeping of large and small breeds in small back yards, but make it necessary for the keeper to use extraordinary care to keep them in good condition and productive. White and light-colored varieties are not desirable for small back yards



WHAT CHICAGO OWES TO GEOGRAPHY

Chicago is the subject of one of a series of bulletins on American cities. The following description is based on a communication to the National Geographic society by William Joseph Showalter:

"Geography made Chicago. Its position at the foot of the Great Lakes resulted in its evolution as the farthest inland terminus of navigation of the inland seas.

"Made what it is by the processes of geography, Chicago soon returned the compliment by helping geography transform other regions. Its slaughtering and packing industry has changed the center of gravity of the meat-producing world. Its agricultural implement industry has revised the economic status of more than half of the inhabitants of the earth. Its sleeping-car industry has entirely revised the geography of travel, bringing hundreds of places separated by mountain and plain close to each other.

"It is interesting to pause for a bird's-eye inventory of what the city is today. Fourth in population, it ranks first among the world's great urban centers in many ways. No other place butchers as much meat, makes as much machinery, builds as many cars, sells as much grain, or handles as much lumber.

"The Michigan avenue improvement is a major feature of the new famous 'Chicago Plan.' The beautiful highway, with its connecting arteries, unites the North Shore with the South side. For years this thoroughfare has been the pride of Chicago, and the admiration of all who visit the city. As a part of the Lake Shore drive that links the woods of southern Wisconsin with the plains of northern Indiana, it is a magnificent street.

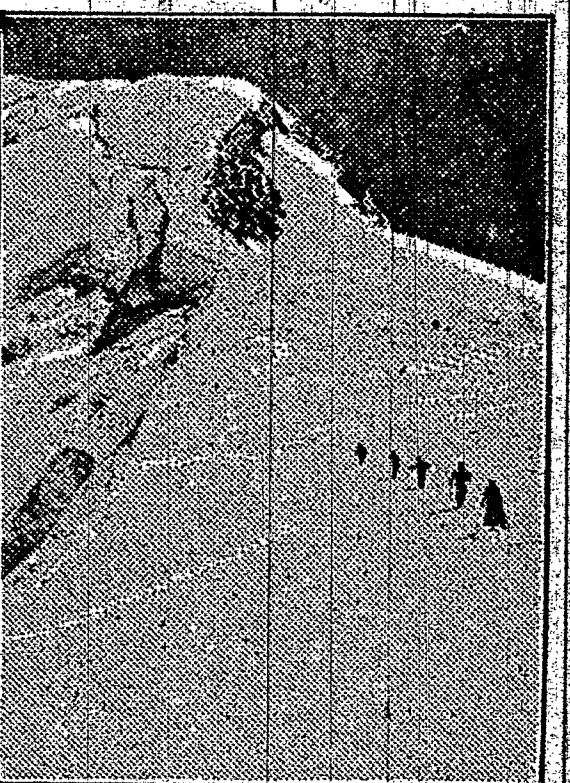
"To secure the full benefits of her situation, the city is undertaking to connect her three great lakeside parks. Already Lincoln park has edged a narrow way southward along the beach until there is a wonderful curving stretch of green reaching to Grand avenue and making a four-mile parkway unbroken and unmarred.

"The city annually spends five million dollars for park purposes; more per capita, perhaps, than any other city of the first order in existence. There is not a leaf off the grass in the entire park system; and all recreational facilities are free except the toasts in the lagoons.

"There is a 'swimming hole' with in walking distance of every boy in Chicago; and even with the fine municipal bathing beaches of the lake front not far away, these midcity park lagoons are always in use, providing joy for the hearts of the kiddies who visit them."

MONT BLANC: APEX OF EUROPE

Mont Blanc undoubtedly remains "the apex of Europe" in spite of the loss of a part of its top in a gigantic snow and landslide as reported in press dispatches early last winter. This great mountain led its nearest European competitor for altitude—Monte Rosa—by 504 feet. Though actual measurements of the loss in



Summit of Mont Blanc.

height by Mont Blanc have not been reported, estimates are that it has lost only "some scores of feet," a loss which still permits it proudly to rear its head far above all other pinpoints of the earth's crust west of the Caucasus.

Mont Blanc, the "White Mountain," is the westernmost of the great peaks that form the Pennine Alps, which include in their length of about 50 miles such well-known features as Monte Rosa, the Matterhorn, the Great St. Bernard Pass, and Mont Blanc itself. Mont Blanc lies on the border between Italy and France. About ten miles to the northeast, also on the crest of the Pennines, is the common corner of France, Italy and Switzerland. The towering White mountain is easily visible in fair weather from Geneva, seat of the League of Nations, 60 miles to the west.

ANTS MAKE BISCUITS

According to recent studies of the common Mediterranean ant, the workers which are collected are kept in a special box and fed with a mixture of sugar and water.

Mont Blanc has been accepted as extending 15,782 feet above sea level—just 68 feet short of three miles. As a matter of fact its height has varied from time to time. The highest visible stone in the mountain was 171 feet below the top, the crest itself being made up of an unknown thickness of ice and consolidated snow. This cap becomes slightly lower in summer, due to melting, but is renewed in winter.

Partly hidden among lesser peaks and foothills, Mont Blanc was practically unknown to western Europe until 1744. At first local mountain climbers and tourists visited only the lower ends of the glaciers—among them the famous Mer de Glace—near the French village of Chamonix. For more than a quarter of a century a standing reward for anyone who would discover a route to the top was uncollected. Finally on August 9, 1788, the crest was reached by a peasant guide, Jacques Balmat. He became more than locally famous and received the quixotic gift of a patent of nobility from the king of Sardinia.

HUNGER SUPPLANTS FETES WHERE WOMEN WORE TWENTY PETTICOATS

Budapest now is capital of a shrunken Hungary, a nation reduced to a fourth its former size, both in respect to its area and population. The famous city which first experienced anarchy and carnage during the end of Baki Kun and his communist government, now feels the pangs of hunger, and can scarcely hope to regain its former importance, prosperity and gaiety during the lifetime of its present inhabitants, if ever.

The Budapest of today offers a pathetic contrast to the care-free days of such fetes as that of St. Stephen's before the war.

That historic celebration, when men wore slit skirts and the women donned 20 petticoats, is described in the following bulletin from the National Geographic society, based on a communication from DeWitt Clinton Felt:

"The who Saint Stephen was, and why he was thus honored, we must go back some nine hundred and odd years in Hungarian history, from which we gather the following information: Walk came to the throne of the Magyar Duchy in the year 997. He applied for and received the title of Apostolic king from Pope Sylvester II, and was crowned in Budapest in the year 1000, under the Christian name of Stephen. He did much for his countrymen to bring them into the established church, and founded throughout his kingdom churches, schools and convents. His administration was a wise one, and so firmly did he deal with the attempted uprising of the 'Old Magyar Religion' party that when his death occurred, in 1038, he left his country entirely converted to Christianity. So much had he done for the advancement of the Christian faith among the wild hordes of eastern Europe, and added to the civilization of his subjects, that he was canonized and gladly proclaimed by the Hungarians as their patron saint.

"When the Saint passed away, in 1038, one of his hands was amputated and embalmed, and this sacred relic reposes in the court chapel of the Royal Palace in old Buda. Adorned with many handsome rings, it is kept in a crystal casket, set in a beautiful golden reliquary ornamented with many precious stones. In a special shrine behind the high altar, it remained for 384 days in every year, where it could be seen only by the royal household, and those having special permission. On the three hundred and sixty-fifth day, the one set apart to do honor to Saint Stephen, it was taken from its resting place, and with great pomp and a most brilliant escort, carried in a procession to the old Matthias church for a special memorial service.

"The first thing that attracted our attention, as we drove by the walking catwalk, was the change of costume of the peasants from the day before. Then all were in their working clothes, but today they were arrayed in all their glory. The men had retained their flat hats, but had generally adorned them with flying ribbons of the national colors—red, white and green. The white, dried-silk-like trousers were now ornamented on the bottoms of the legs with fringe, or coarse lace, and the dark working coats had been laid aside. In their place were gala ones, always colored—soft browns, reds and greens—and elaborately braided with different colored cords.

"The women retained the colored head handkerchiefs, but they were newer and brighter than those worn generally. Their waists were generally of white or light cotton material, sometimes gaily ornamented with coarse-colored embroidery. It was the skirts that were the unique things about the costumes. Of the brightest colors they were accordion-plated, and stood out in the most remarkable manner. How they accomplished this was a mystery to the ladies of our party, until our trusty guide and interpreter had been interviewed. From him it was learned that no Hungarian peasant woman considers herself properly dressed for a gala occasion unless she has on at least twenty petticoats.

"Buildings in which plague rats were taken were treated exactly as were those where the disease attacked the human occupants. The bacteriological examination of rats enabled the board of health to follow the pest into its most secret haunts and fight it there; and was the most important factor in the winning of the great success which was ultimately achieved.

"With very few exceptions, there was no recurrence of plague in buildings which had been disinfected and renovated. As center after center of infection was found and destroyed the percentage of diseased rats began to decrease, and in January, 1902, when, judging from the history of previous years, plague should have begun to spread among human beings, there was not a single case. In February, one case occurred. In March, there were two cases, as against 68 in March of the preceding year, and before April, the disease had completely disappeared."

MOLDAVIA

New that Roumania has doubled its area and population, thus becoming the largest of the Balkan states, it is attracting more interest and attention among nations of the world. Moldavia, the north wing of the butterfly-shaped Roumania of prewar

days, was comparatively small, and its Austro-Serbian allies to the north, and other central powers were attacking on the south.

Moldavia had approximately one-fourth of the population and one-fourth of the area of the Roumania of 1914. The population is a little less than two and a quarter million, and the area a little less than 15,000 square miles. To the west of it lie Transylvania and the Austrian crown lands of Bukovina. To the east lies Bessarabia, with the river Pruth marking the boundary the entire distance. On the south is Wallachia, the other wing of the Roumanian kingdom.

The Sereth river divides Moldavia into eastern and western sections, flowing the entire length of the principality along the foothills of the Carpathian mountains. Eastern Moldavia, composed mainly of the high plateau lying between the Pruth and the Sereth, is approximately 275 miles long and has an average width of about 60 miles. Western Moldavia is entirely mountainous, the crest of the Carpathians forming the boundary between it and Austria-Hungary.

The history of the principality of Moldavia is of striking interest. It was founded about the middle of the fourteenth century by the Wallach Volodye Bogdan. He soon grew to be a large state, embracing the present Moldavia, Bukovina, and Bessarabia. Poland and Hungary were both rivals for favor at the Moldavian court, with neither able permanently to assert its overlordship. Stephen the Great ruled Moldavia from 1457 to 1504, and defeated the Turks, winning a signal victory over them at Rakova in 1475. Gradually growing stronger, however, the Moslems succeeded again, under Stephen the Great's successor, in establishing their mastery.

Although the Turks never settled the country, they proceeded to build fortresses, and thus managed to hold their ground.

Up to 1821 the country was governed by hospodars appointed by the sultan from the families of Greek aristocrats. In that year native princes were once more made to head the government, but in 1823, Russia having gained a victory over Turkey, was accorded a protectorate over Moldavia under the treaty of Adrianople. This treaty was terminated by the Crimean war and the treaty of Paris. Thereafter, the powers agreed to set up the two principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, which in their turn decided, in 1859-61, that they would unite under one head and become one country.

CONQUERING BUBONIC PLAGUE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Discovery last summer of a number of isolated cases of the bubonic plague in the United States lends interest to the following communication to the National Geographic society, describing how the disease was conquered by American medical authorities in the Philippines.

"The United States drove the bubonic plague out of the Philippines as completely as it swept the yellow fever out of Cuba.

"Bubonic plague was discovered at Manila December 26, 1899, and slowly but steadily increased up to December, 1901. The deaths in 1900 numbered 199, and in 1901 reached a total of 492. The disease was at its worst each year during the hot, dry months of March, April, and May, nearly or quite disappearing during September, October, November, and December. It will be noted that the number of cases in 1901 exceeded that in 1900 by 200, while the number of deaths was about two and a half times as great, and the percentage of mortality among persons attacked increased from 74.4 in 1900 to 81.7 in 1901.

"On account of the important part which houses were known to play in the distribution of bubonic plague, a systematic campaign was inaugurated against these rodents in Manila. Policemen, sanitary inspectors, and specially appointed rat-catchers were furnished with traps and poison, and both traps and poison were distributed to private individuals under proper restrictions. A bounty was paid for all rats turned over to the health authorities, and stations were established at convenient points throughout the city where they could be received. Each rat was tagged with the street and number of the building or lot from which it came, was dropped into a strong antiseptic solution, and eventually sent to the biological laboratory, where it was subjected to a bacteriological examination for plague.

"Buildings in which plague rats were taken were treated exactly as were those where the disease attacked the human occupants. The bacteriological examination of rats enabled the board of health to follow the pest into its most secret haunts and fight it there; and was the most important factor in the winning of the great success which was ultimately achieved.

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science that led to the founding of the New England colonies two centuries ago, a half century ago, and so on, and the mission of the cause. "I've never met them," said Mrs. Wood Elf. "But we each take our own share of the work and find it works splendidly."

"So you'll leave the adventures with me?" said Mrs. Wood Elf.

"I'll go on a satekeeping," said the Giant. "Then tomorrow they may have more adventures."

"Good-bye, nice Giant," the boy and girl said.

THE GIANT

"I'm going to tell you this evening of the fine big Giant met by the boy and girl who were adventuring," said Daddy.

"Sounds exciting," said Nancy. "All adventures, somehow, sound exciting," said Nick.

"First of all," said Daddy, "the Giant gave the boy and the girl a lecture."

"I don't like giving you a sermon, he told them, 'but if there is one thing I despise, it is a creature who, because he is big, bullies the smaller one. The Giant felt the same way about it. So he punished as often as he possibly can those who do such cowardly things as to hurt creatures smaller than themselves."

"A toad doesn't put on any airs and graces. He's natural. That is why I let my friend, the toad, do this fine work. He deserves a fine job."

"All, no one likes the bully, and in the end, you'll be found out to be a coward if you let yourself go on being a bully. A bully is really a coward—l's the same with nations as with boys and girls."

"The boy felt he would never be a leader if he did such dreadful things and he began to feel very sad, but the Giant comforted him."

"You are discouraged," said the Giant, "because you do not do all the fine things you wish to do and you do things you wish like anything you hadn't."

"But we all make mistakes. And you're on the right road to the House of Secrets. You have met the Road."



"How About It?"

and he shows you a secret—you've learned that one already!

"Now you should feel happy and gay. But you must rest too. You must fix up your tent. Make haste. In the morning the sun will shine and you'll start off again. You must start off in the morning."

"But Giant," said the boy, "we have no tent!"

"What! You came on a trip of adventures without a tent? Well, there is only one thing to do about it. We'll have to call on Mrs. Wood Elf and ask her if she can put you up for the night."

"Come with me and we shall see."

"The boy and the girl followed the Giant and turned off the road into a dense forest. The Giant pushed back the branches and waited until the boy took hold of them, so they wouldn't fly back in their faces."

"They went on and on for some little distance."

"Won't we lose our way when morning comes and we're trying to get back again?" asked the boy.

"Mrs. Wood Elf will show you the way back," said the Giant. "There she is now."

"They looked and saw the ugliest penon they had ever beheld. She was small and her face was very red. They had imagined from her name that she was going to be quite beautiful. The boy almost laughed aloud, and the girl's nose almost wrinkled into a disappointed look, but a wink from the Giant made them careful.

"Will you put up these two young people for the night?" asked the Giant. "They're making their way to the House of Secrets. I've been told. They're good pair—they want adventures. How about it? Will you put them up so that they can go on with their adventures tomorrow?"

"Surely, surely," said Mrs. Wood Elf. "And glad I'll be of the company. Mr. Wood Elf has gone to get some fish and vegetables and early delicacies, and his stopping with some friends in the next wood. It was his turn to look after the ladder. We take turns, you know."

"Different from some creatures we've met, said the boy.

"Mr. Gnome (no relation of Peter), said the girl, "lets his wife do all the work, so he never grows more wrinkled because she works so hard and because she won't see that it isn't fair to him to spoil him so."

"I've never met them," said Mrs. Wood Elf. "But we each take our own share of the work and find it works splendidly."

"So you'll leave the adventures with me?" said Mrs. Wood Elf.

"I'll go on a satekeeping," said the Giant. "Then tomorrow they may have more adventures."

"Good-bye, nice Giant," the boy and girl said.

Why He Came Late.

Young John was late in attending Sunday school that particular Sunday and the mission inquired the cause.

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"So you'll leave the adventures with me?" said Mrs. Wood Elf.

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HOW TO PACKED FOR CITY TRADE

Producers Must Carefully Study and Cater to Peculiar Requirements of Market.

NEAT PACKAGE IS ESSENTIAL

Specialists of Department of Agriculture Give Directions for Killing, Dressing and Packing—Dry Picking Favored.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Poultry profits often depend largely on the marketing, and the producer should study demands to learn how, where, and when to dispose of his products to the best advantage. It often pays to dress the fowl at home for certain markets, the difference between the prices for live and dressed fowl making it worth while.

Attractive appearance is of much importance in selling poultry. The fowl, the producer who plans to market his poultry dressed should study the details of killing, dressing and packing, in order to prepare the products in the best possible manner. Requirements for dressing and packing vary somewhat in different markets, and will pay the producer to learn any special demands of the distributing point to which he intends shipping.

Killing, Dressing, and Packing. The birds should be kept without feed from 18 to 24 hours before killing, unless they are to be drawn, specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say. In the latter case, they should have no feed for at least 10 hours before killing. When ready to kill, suspend the fowl by the legs and, using a knife, cut the vein at the back of the throat through the mouth. As soon as this vein is cut run the point of the knife through the roof of the mouth into the brain, which causes the bird to lose all sense of feeling. The fowl can be paralyzed also by a blow on the head, instead of piercing the brain.

In most markets, dry-picked birds are preferred. Immediately after killing, while the bird is still bleeding, the picker removes the feathers, being careful not to tear the skin. If the picker waits until the bird is nearly cold, removing the feathers will be more difficult. As soon as picked, the fowls should be hung in a cool place until thoroughly cold. If the weather is warm and the fowls are to be packed in ice, they should be placed in a tank of ice water and left until all the animal heat has left the body.

When birds are scalded before removing the feathers, they are immersed in water slightly below the boiling point, as soon as they are through bleeding. The birds should be immersed three or four times and then picked clean, care being taken not to break the skin. Be careful not to overcook, as this will cause the outer surface of the skin to rub off. Then it is placed in cold water, where it should remain for 15 to 20 minutes. If the fowl is to be shipped dry it should be hung up until the skin becomes thoroughly dry.

Poultry which is to be sold direct to the consumer should be drawn before it is cooled. Poultry which is sold to the market should not be drawn, as it will keep better, not drawn than if drawn. A slit, large enough to admit the fingers is made from near the end of the keel bone toward the vent. Then cut carefully around the vent and pull out the intestines, leaving in all the other organs unless the consumer's requirements are otherwise.

Should Be Packed Solidly.

When the birds have been thoroughly cooled they are ready for packing. Packages for dressed poultry vary, but they should be neat and small enough to be easily handled. Line the inside of the boxes or barrels with clean, unprinted paper, and pack the birds solidly, so they will not shift in the package, but be careful not to bruise them. For delivery to retail customers, pasteurized boxes of sufficient size to hold one or two birds are very attractive. When poultry is to be packed in ice barrels are generally used, packing them with alternate layers of ice.

Hard Task for Cows.

Making bricks without straw wasn't any harder task for the children of Israel than it is for cows to make good milk without plenty of pure drinking water.

Rich Feed for Horses.

Horses worked very hard require rich feed. As a rule, too, the richer the feed the faster it may be digested.

Essential for Eggs.

In order to lay, hens must have animal food, such as meat scraps, tank age or milk.

Farmer Is Exceptional.

The farmer is the only man who can live at home and succeed at it.

COWPEAS FIRST USED AS FOOD FOR HUMANS

Earliest Published Record in America Was in 1798.

Plant at Present Is Best Known and Extensively Grown Leguminous Crop in Southern States—Can Be Grown in North.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) The cowpea is undoubtedly a native of Central Africa. A wild plant differing little from the cultivated cowpea occurs throughout much of that continent. Hybrids of this wild plant and the cultivated cowpea are readily obtained. The cultivated cowpea consists of three main groups—the asparagus bean, the carajana, and the cowpea, each of which represents a group of varieties having much in common but connected through intermediate varieties. The cowpea is the most important of the three groups.

The large number and great diversity of cultivated varieties throughout Africa and over the southern half of



A Good Stand of Cowpeas.

Asia and the adjacent islands as well as the Mediterranean region of Europe indicate that the cowpea is of ancient cultivation for human food. It was early introduced in the Spanish settlements in the West Indies and was grown in North Carolina in 1714, probably coming from the West Indies. Its culture in Virginia was reported about 1775 and no doubt was quite general in the United States early in the nineteenth century.

Without doubt, the cowpea is the Phaseolus mentioned by the old Roman writers. In Italy the Blackeye cowpea is still called by the same name as the kidney bean, namely, "fagiolo," which is the Italian equivalent of Phaseolus. In East Africa both the wild and cultivated cowpeas are called "kundu," while in India, where the carajana is more extensively cultivated, the name "tubia," with many others is used. In America the cowpea was first known as "calli-va-va" and later as "Indian pea," "southern pea," "southern field pea," and "horned pea."

The first published record of the name cowpea was in 1798, and applied apparently to a single variety. The cowpea at present is the best known and most extensively grown leguminous crop in the Southern states, but it can be grown profitably much farther north. Although it succeeds under a greater diversity of climatic, soil, and cultural conditions than most other legumes, the best results are obtained in forage, soil improvement, and seed production by a thorough understanding of the requirements and the best varieties of the crop.

ICE-HARVEST TIME AT HAND

Farmer Should Lay in Ample Supply for Cooling Milk and for Household Uses in Summer.

Farmers who have not already done so, should prepare to lay by a store of ice now for cooling milk and for household use next summer. In places where nature provides a suitably low temperature, the cost of harvesting and storing ice is low when compared with the saving effected. Ordinarily, it is safe to harvest 2 tons of ice for each cow in the herd. This will allow for melting and leave enough for family needs. Where cream only is sold, about one-third of that quantity of ice will be needed.

Two farmers' bulletins, No. 623, Ice Houses and the Use of Ice on the Farm, and No. 1978, Harvesting and Storing Ice on the Farm, may be had by applying to the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture.

ADDS BEAUTY TO FARM HOME

Shrubs Hide Foundation Lines of Buildings and Screen Many Unsightly Bare Objects.

Suitable plantings are necessary to unite the parts of a farmstead into a pleasing, homelike whole. Trees are used for windbreaks, as frames for the buildings, or as a background for them, and to give shade. Shrubs are needed in abundance to hide partially the foundation lines of buildings, support their corners, give reasons for turns in drives or walks, and to screen unsightly objects. Native trees and shrubs and those known by trial to thrive in the locality are the best to use.

In Bank or on Farm.

Cows, horses, hogs and fowls are wealth. Money in bank is wealth. What is the difference whether you have a well-stocked farm or a well rounded bank account?

Essential for Eggs.

In order to lay, hens must have animal food, such as meat scraps, tank age or milk.

Farmer Is Exceptional.

The farmer is the only man who can live at home and succeed at it.

Difference in Feeding.

Feeding cows so they can exist and feeding them so they can produce milk.

Returns From Purebreds.

Purebred or grade dairy cows frequently earn for their owners 25 to 100 per cent more than the return received from scrubs.

DAIRY

WATER IS PRIME REQUISITE

Labor of Watering Stock Can Be Practically Eliminated by Installing Automatic Bowls.

Many dairy farmers are still depending on their hired help to lead the cows to the watering trough for water during the times they are confined to their stalls, depending on the workman to remember when a cow may need water and requiring much of the man's valuable time in watering the stock.

The labor of watering the stock can be practically eliminated and at the same time the milk production of the cow increased by installing sanitary automatic watering bowls.

Most dairy farmers realize the importance of an abundance of pure water for the cow, but do not realize the cost of labor consumed in watering the cow, nor the importance of the cow getting her drink just when she wants it, says Dairy Farmer.

About 87 per cent of the milk is water. A cow requires 8 gallons of water to produce 10 gallons of milk, besides the water she needs for her body. She requires 2 1/2 pounds of water for each pound of milk produced. Why supply high-priced feed to increase milk production and neglect to give her sufficient water?

In answer to letters sent to dairy farmers in 15 states using various makes of water bowls, which will allow the cow to drink at any time, 65



Importance of Water Supply for Cows Is Realized by Many Dairymen.

replies stated that there was a saving of labor ranging from one-half hour to five hours per day. An approximate average of these would be about 1 1/2 hours, depending upon the size of the herd.

DAIRY CATTLE NEED SILAGE

Succulence It Supplies Is Very Necessary for Large Milk Production—Cheapest of Feeds.

Silage is the best and cheapest form in which to store succulent feed. Many forage crops can be made into silage, but corn, where it can be grown successfully, makes the best silage.

Good silage depends upon cutting the crop at the right stage, the cutting, even distribution, thorough packing and plenty of moisture in the cut material. When rightly put up and carefully fed, there should be little if any loss through spoiling.

Silage is well suited for feeding to all live stock. Dairy cows need it perhaps more than other classes of animals, because the succulence it supplies is very necessary for large milk production. It is a cheap and economical feed for beef cattle, from breeding cow to fattening steer. Sheep like it, and it is well suited to their needs. Even horses and mules may be fed limited quantities of good silage with excellent results.

OBTAIN PROFIT IN DAIRYING

Feed Prices Have Slumped While Price of Butter Still Remains at High Figure in Cities.

Feed prices down 50 per cent or more and butterfat prices still high should mean that men who are now milking cows or who get into the dairy business will make money. Corn and alfalfa have made decided drops in price, while butter is still retailing around 60 cents a pound in these cities. Hence the best way to market these two feeds would appear to be through stock, especially milk cows. A few good milk cows, with feed as cheap as it now is, assures an income and should mean a good profit.

FAULT IN CREAM SEPARATOR

Often Happens That Foreign Matter Lodges in Screw Causing Decrease in Flow.

If the flow from the cream spout of the separator seems smaller than ordinary, it usually pays to investigate. In spite of all precautions, it often happens that foreign matter lodges in the cream screw thus causing part of the cream to be retained with the skim milk. A test of the skimmilk will tell.

Index to Dairyman.

The kind of bull a man keeps is a pretty fair index to the kind of dairyman he is.

Difference in Feeding. Feeding cows so they can exist and feeding them so they can produce milk.

Returns From Purebreds. Purebred or grade dairy cows frequently earn for their owners 25 to 100 per cent more than the return received from scrubs.

STORIES from Here and There

Puzzle of "The Switzerland Trail" Road



BOULDER, COLO.—Many a visitor to Rocky Mountain National park has delightful memories of his trip into that most popular of all the nation's public playgrounds by way of the Denver, Boulder & Western railroad. This road was so picturesque that it was called "The Switzerland Trail." Visitors got on at Boulder and got off at Ward. It was climb, climb, climb every foot of the way. For Ward is 9,289 feet up in the air. From Ward the visitor went by automobile stage to Estes park via Alton's park, Copeland lake and Long's peak—a magnificent scenic drive.

Well, in 1919, the Colorado state public utilities commission gave the road leave to abandon service, because its income was insufficient to justify its operation. In July, 1920, the Supreme court, in a suit instituted by various mining companies, which protested the order to cease service, instructed the utilities commission to order traffic restored. The commission demanded a rehearing before the court.

While the rehearing was pending the railroad company, under the order originally given by the commission, proceeded with the tearing up of tracks and the sale of all its rolling stock and other property.

The Supreme court has now reaffirmed its previous ruling that the road should be ordered to resume operation. Now everybody interested is wondering how a road that doesn't exist can be operated.

The track is gone; the rolling stock is gone. There is nothing left but the right of way—and the scenery.

Six Holdup Men in a Blue Touring Car

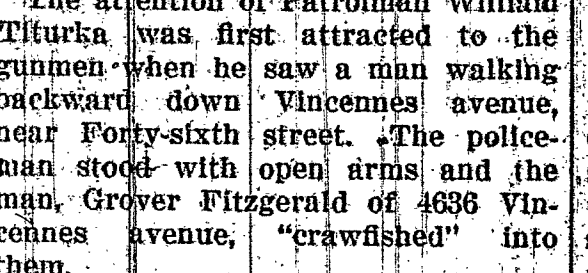
CHICAGO.—One of six holdup men who toured the South side in a large blue touring car, robbing seven victims within an hour, was captured shortly before midnight by Patrolman Charles Tepper of the New City station.

He was identified as Alfred Scott, son of Mrs. Mary E. Scott of 4929 Prairie avenue. He made a full confession. The six had mingled comedy and gallantry in the raid preceding the arrest.

The attention of Patrolman William Titkura was first attracted to the gunmen when he saw a man walking backward down Vincennes avenue, near Forty-sixth street. The policeman stood with open arms and the man, Grover Fitzgerald of 4936 Vincennes avenue, "crawled" into them.

"Gosh, officer, I'm glad to see you!" he exclaimed. "I've been held up. Those men in that blue car dragged me inside of the machine and robbed me of \$25. Then they pointed a revolver at me and told me to get out and walk backward or they'd shoot me."

The car next pulled up in front of the home of Mrs. Minnie Guggenheim, 841 East Forty-first street. Two men

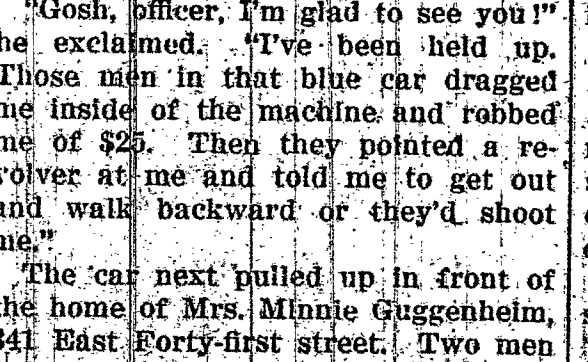


leaped out and robbed Mrs. Guggenheim of \$14. The robbers then sped to Forty-fourth street and Ellis avenue, where they dragged Patrick Quinn, 734 East Forty-third street, inside. They robbed him of \$15 and threw him out three blocks farther south.

Four more men victims were robbed in rapid succession.

Then they overtook Lawrence Larson, 6736 Creger avenue, and Miss Judith Anderson, 6841 Bennett avenue, returning from a movie. Larson's arms shot skyward. Miss Anderson screamed. The leader stepped over and patted her cheek.

"Don't be afraid, little sister," he said. "We wouldn't hurt you. Let us go. The kid's scared."



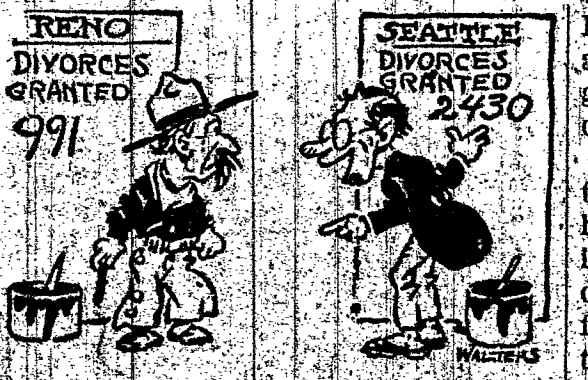
leaped out and robbed Mrs. Guggenheim of \$14. The robbers then sped to Forty-fourth street and Ellis avenue, where they dragged Patrick Quinn, 734 East Forty-third street, inside. They robbed him of \$15 and threw him out three blocks farther south.

Four more men victims were robbed in rapid succession.

Then they overtook Lawrence Larson, 6736 Creger avenue, and Miss Judith Anderson, 6841 Bennett avenue, returning from a movie. Larson's arms shot skyward. Miss Anderson screamed. The leader stepped over and patted her cheek.

"Don't be afraid, little sister," he said. "We wouldn't hurt you. Let us go. The kid's scared."

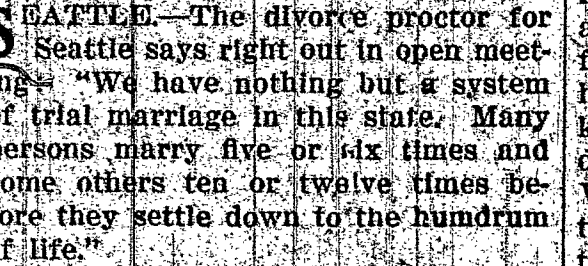
No Wonder Seattle Looks Down on Reno



the first eleven months of last year. But Washington granted 2,430, or 72 a day, during the same period. Energy, enterprise and ambition have won deserved pre-eminence.

Washington seems to have courted the success that has come to her. She has the most attractive divorce laws in the country. All that you have to do is to express a wish to be divorced from your husband or your wife, and the case is absolute on the spot. Almost any reason will do if the judge has a yellow feeling for you and wants to help and not hinder, to boost and not knock. All the statutory causes for divorce have been swept away in Washington, where they have what they call a blanket proviso by which the judge may accept any reason that happens to look good to him.

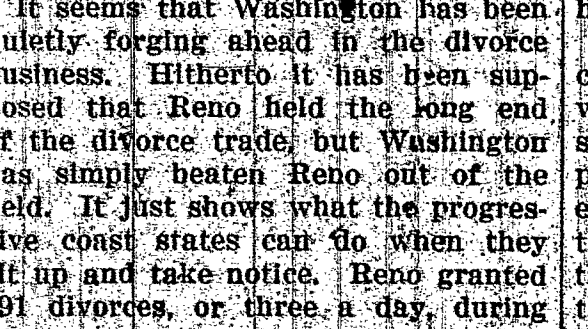
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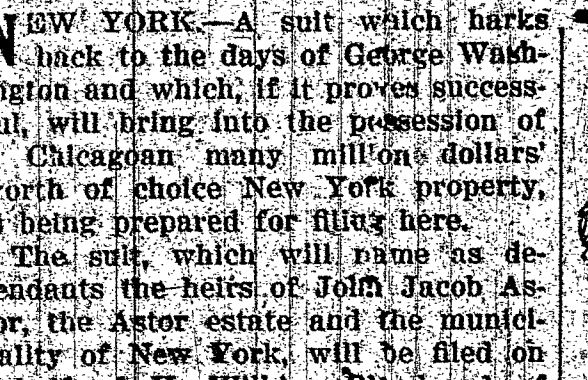


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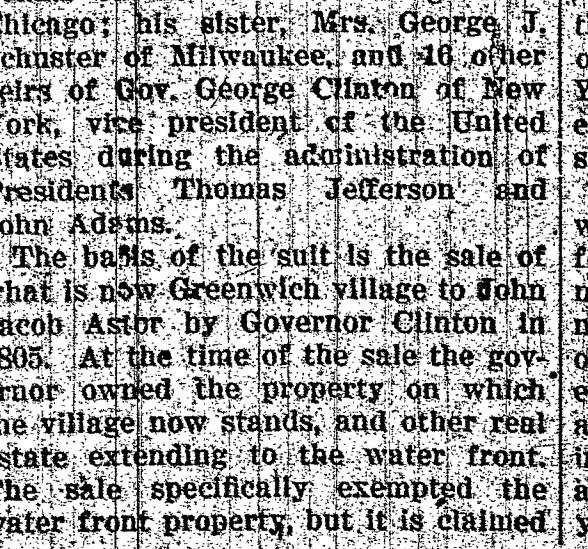
Will Sue for Valuable Gotham Property



NEW YORK.—A suit which harks back to the days of George Washington and which, if it proves successful, will bring into the possession of a Chicagoan more than a million dollars worth of choice New York property, is being prepared for filing here.

The suit, which will name as defendants the heirs of John Jacob Astor, the Astor estate and the municipality of New York, will be filed on behalf of H. Wilkins Bloodgood of Chicago; his sister, Mrs. George J. Schuster of Milwaukee, and 16 other heirs of Gov. George Clinton of New York, vice president of the United States during the administration of President Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

The basis of the suit is the sale of what is now Greenwich village to John Jacob Astor by Governor Clinton in 1803. At the time of the sale the governor owned the property on which the village now stands, and other real estate extending to the water front. The sale specifically exempted the water front property, but it is claimed



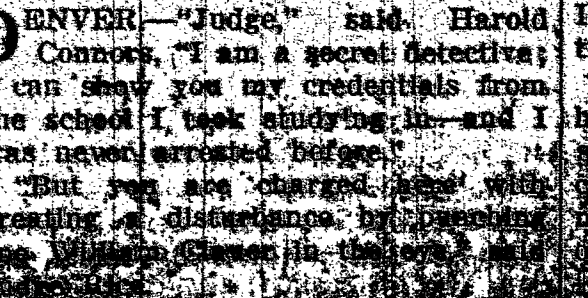
that through graft and the workings of the famous Tweed ring in New York, many years ago, the property exempted had been appropriated by persons having no right to it.

For years Citizen Genet of France, whose name was familiar in the days following the revolution and who had married the only daughter of Governor Clinton, fought for the recovery of the property, but politics and poverty caused his efforts to have little avail. Then a map on which the original sale had been marked was lost and this balked the heirs for many years.



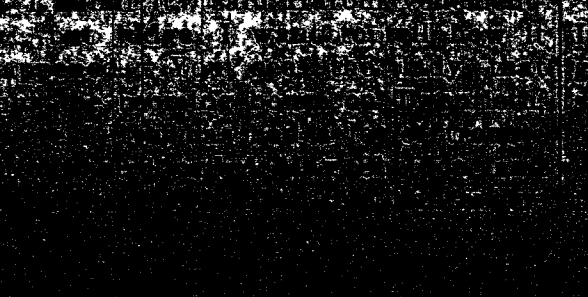
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BEAUTIFUL TYPE OF FARM HOME

Nine-Room House Supplies Accommodations for Large Family.

DRUDGERY DONE AWAY WITH

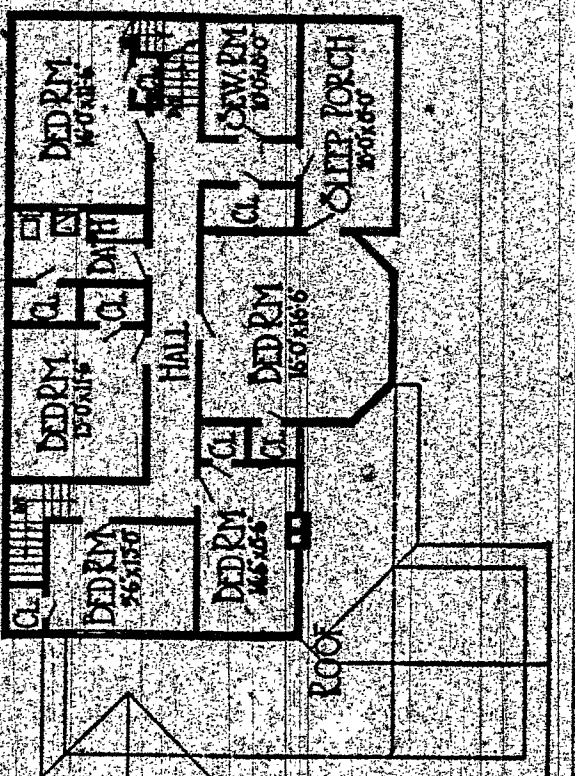
Unusually Well Designed and Substantially Built—Has Screened-in Sun Porch and Sleeping Porch—Rooms Are Airy.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the reader of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 12, Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

Building ideas have changed a whole lot in the space of less than ten years. Many old features which were considered absolutely necessary to the comfort of a home have been eliminated entirely, and many new ideas which were frowned upon as fads when first suggested are now the regular thing. We have in mind the sun porch or porch and sleeping porch, now one of the most popular features in city home, apartment or farm home. People have become educated to the appreciation of good fresh air when sleeping. Our grandfathers regarded open windows in the sleeping rooms with a feeling akin to horror. Everything was shut down tight and it seemed to be the notion to prevent as little fresh air as possible from getting into the bedroom.

But times have changed radically. Today fresh air is recognized as one of the greatest aids to health, and homes are being erected along these lines that will provide a maximum of fresh



Second Floor Plan.

with four windows. It opens at one side into a hall, at the other into the kitchen and screened porch which is at the far corner of the first floor. This screened porch is also connected with the kitchen and can be used very conveniently for breakfast, or other meals to save much work for the housewife.

The kitchen is modeled along practical lines, being small, condensed and complete. It is only 10 by 18 feet. Immediately adjacent is the wash room, a very essential part of the farm home because of the work it

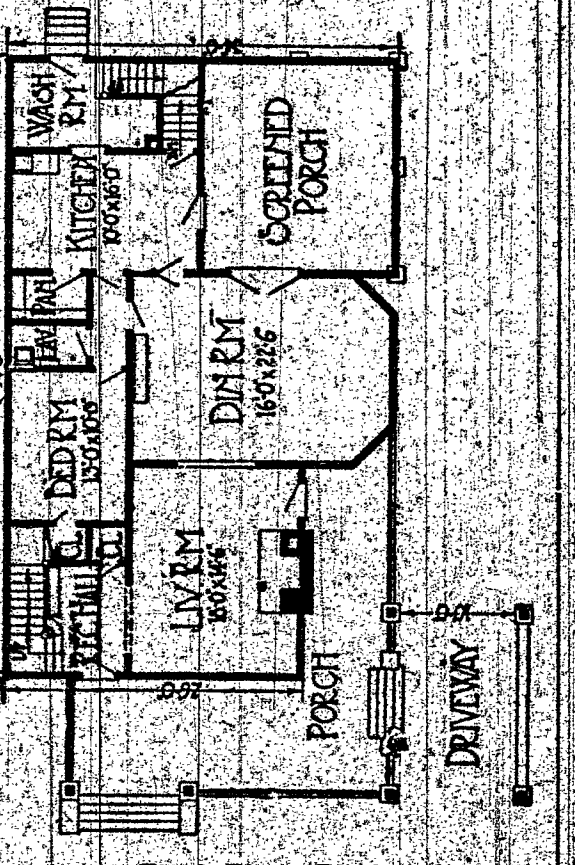


air, of course without discomfort. The number of windows in a dwelling have been greatly increased and the ventilation facilities of the bedrooms vastly improved.

Along the lines of better ventilation has followed the two most important innovations of the last decade, the sun porch and sleeping porch. In the beautiful, large spacious farm home shown here both of these features are prominent. A large screened-in sun porch on the main floor provides a wonderful recreation center for the family when the warm weather be-

comes and its general convenience for the men who come in from the field. The kitchen is connected with a small bedroom by a hall which opens into a lavatory. This bedroom is very handy for the men who have to get up very early in the morning and who do not wish to disturb the rest of the family.

The sleeping quarters are located on the second floor and consist of five bedrooms and a large sleeping porch, 18 by 8 feet. The bedrooms vary in size from the smallest, 8 feet 6 inches by 12 feet, to the largest, 12 feet by 12 feet 6 inches. This large room is over the dining room and gets the benefit of the wonderful lighting and ventilation afforded by the large bay window. All of the rooms are exceptionally well lighted and airy, and have plenty of closet space. In one corner is a small sewing room, 10 by 8 feet.



First Floor Plan.

comes uncomfortable. In the winter this sun porch can be glazed in and made into a very valuable room.

A wide attractive driveway leads the way to this charming farm home. It passes under a portico covered by an extension of the roof porch supported by concrete block and wood pillars. The front porch extends the width of the house and is approached by stairs on the drive and at the end

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WORLD MENACED BY TYPHUS

Dreaded Fever in Poland and Galicia and It Is Feared It Will Spread.

The severe epidemic of typhus fever now raging in Poland and Galicia must be regarded as an international danger, and there can be very little doubt that it is not checked in the new stricken areas it will spread westward, says the Medical Record. It has been conclusively shown that the infection is carried by lice. The principal carrier is the body louse, which sheds its eggs in the clothing. It is not yet clear how the infection is spread from one person to another, but it is believed that the lice are the main carriers.

KEEP YOUR HEIFER GROWING

Endeavor to Always Have Animal in Good Flesh and Never Overfeed to Destroy or Weaken.

Feed the young heifer like a little cow and on cow foods. Let calf and stock foods alone. Feed good bran middlings, a little oil meal, clover hay silage and that sort of foods, keep her growing, always in good flesh, never overfeeding to destroy or weaken.

"Boarder" Cows Detected.

A cow-testing association shows the farmer and dairymen which are his "boarder" cows and which ones are the best from which to raise calves.

Only Way to Water Milk.

The legitimate way to water milk is to provide plenty of clean water for the cow to drink.

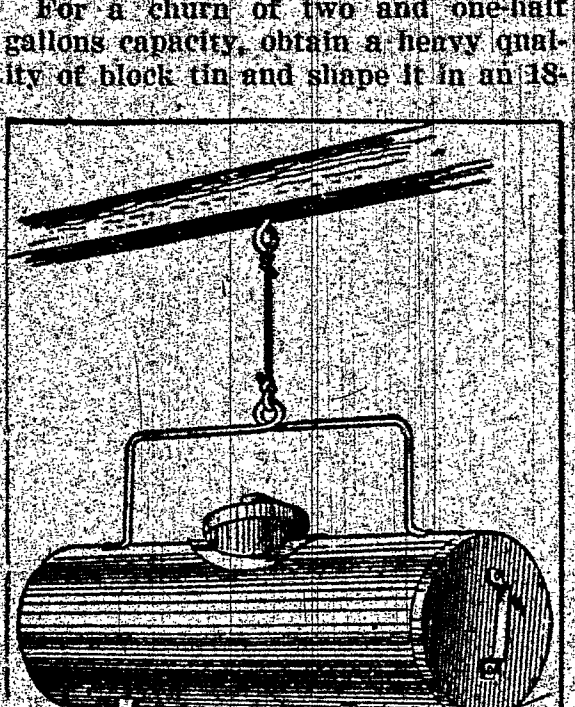
DATRY POINTS

SWINGING CHURN IS FAVORED

Durability of Homemade Device Is Measured in Terms of Half a Lifetime—Cost Is Small.

Consult your tinsmith, follow the specifications as outlined by Miss L. Dorman, a farmette of Mississippi, and the results will be a swing churn—a product that is at once new, sanitary, and a labor-saver. It is a home-made device, its durability is measured in terms of half a lifetime, and the cost is negligible.

For a churn of two and one-half gallons capacity, obtain a heavy quality of block tin and shape it in an 18-



This Easily Made Swing Churn Is Merely Shoved Back and Forth When It Is Filled With Cream. It Is Quickly Cleaned and Keeps Out All Dust or Dirt.

The covering to the opening fits snugly on the inside, like an old-fashioned butter tub. A substantial wire handle is soldered at each end of the churn, with a ring in the center. One end of a cord is passed through the ring and the other fastened to another ring, or hook, in a beam overhead.

Ready for operation, the swinging device can be adjusted to any height. A small child can operate the churn, which is shoved back and forth. The sudden impact of the cream against the churn affords the friction for making the butter—S. R. Winters in Popular Science Monthly.

SUCCESSFUL MILK CAMPAIGN

Dairy Division Co-operating With State Organizations to Promote Consumption of Milk.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The dairy division of the United States Department of Agriculture is co-operating in campaigns to promote a greater consumption of milk, and the results so far have been remarkable. Experts of the division co-operate with the extension departments of the state agricultural colleges in organizing the work and securing the aid of local boards of health, boards of education, chambers of commerce, welfare societies, and similar bodies. The work consists of child-feeding demonstrations, lectures, published material, etc. Special work is done in schools, homes and factories.

About 85 campaigns this far have been conducted in this manner, covering the country from Boston to Seattle. Cities having an aggregate population of over 5,000,000 have had milk campaigns lasting from one to two weeks. Careful reports show that these cities have increased their milk consumption about 16 per cent since the beginning of the campaigns.

FALL FRESHENING IS URGED

Calves Are More Easily Raised and Cows Will Give More Milk—Farmer Has More Time.

The man who had his dairy cows freshen this fall is thinking his lucky stars. That most of his work is coming when his cows are most ready to do it and when dairy products bring a higher price. Men who have had experience with both spring and fall freshenings will argue that fall freshening is better because of the two advantages given here, and because the calves are more easily raised and the cows in the course of a year will give more milk. Spring freshening has but few advantages despite the fact that it is the rule. The main part of the work comes during the summer, when one is busy in the field and flies annoy both cows and milker. Fall freshenings go dry in July and August, the time of year when milking cows is anything but pleasant.

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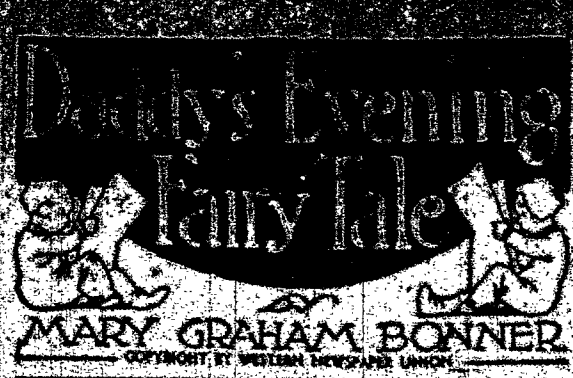
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THE SPECIAL TOAD.

"One time when the boy and girl were adventuring," commented Daddy, "the boy gave a kick to a little toad he saw by the way."

"Then, to his surprise, he saw the toad half fall over and then continue hopping, but in a moment more he saw him stop still and stretch and stretch."

"The toad's eyes grew larger and larger until they fairly looked out of his head. His mouth looked enormous, and as though he could swallow at least three or four children. That is what the boy and girl thought, at any rate, as they stood still, too frightened to move."

"And suddenly one of the toad's funny little feet grew very large and like a hand with many long fingers. He took the boy by the ear and pulled him around and around. The toad still kept growing larger and larger, now he was twice the size of the boy."

"In a moment or two more he was three times the size of the boy, and so he grew until he was four times



BRIDGE-GRAFTING SAVES GIRDLING APPLE TREES.

throughout the summer. It will, indeed, be well to use both the wax and the earth covering. The work must be done as carefully as possible, but the most important matter of all is to do it in good season before the foliage has started.

FIGHTING PEACH TREE PEST

Para-Dichlorobenzene Treatment Affords Means of Ridding Orchards of Harmful Borer.

The results of what is known as the para-dichlorobenzene treatment for the eradication of the peach-tree borer lead experts of the United States Department of Agriculture to believe that a "practical means" has finally been found of ridding orchards of this disastrously destructive pest. Previously the only effective method of fighting the borer was by removing the soil around the base of the tree and digging the grubs out of their galleries with a knife. It is estimated that the borer had done \$8,000,000 damage a year and that \$2,000,000 a year has been spent in fighting them.

The para-dichlorobenzene method was first used extensively by orchardists in 1919. It consists in sprinkling fine crystals of insecticide on the soil around the base of the infected tree and covering with earth to hold the gas. The substance is highly volatile and forms a gas when the soil is between 40 and 80 degrees Fahrenheit. This gas is five times heavier than air and sinks down through the soil. It is highly effective against the borer, and a pound of the insecticide, costing not more than 25 cents, is sufficient for eight to ten trees. The labor is scarcely one-third of that formerly required. The saving therefore is great.

In 1920 the para-dichlorobenzene process was used extensively in the Georgia peach belt, some localities buying as high as 50,000 pounds and large individual growers as high as two tons each. Growers declare that it is one of the greatest accomplishments in the history of the department, comparable to the so-called lime-sulphur treatment for control of brown rot and scab of the peach.

SIZES OF FRUIT CONTAINERS

Efforts Being Made to Fix Standards Readily Distinguishable by the Average Buyer.

The bureau of markets of the United States Department of Agriculture, in its efforts to bring about standardization of shipping containers for fruits and vegetables, is recommending standard types for three of the most common types of packages. These are the hamper, the round stave basket, and the market basket.

These recommendations provide not only standard sizes but standard dimensions, and it is the intention of the department to fix standards which will be readily distinguishable from each other by the average buyer.

These are at present a great many containers of different sizes which are so nearly the same in appearance that they are a never-ending source of fraud.

By a slight modification in construction it is possible to make a 28-quart hamper which looks so nearly like a full bushel hamper as to deceive the purchaser, who is defrauded out of half a peach.

NITROGEN IS BIG ESSENTIAL

Is Lacking When Strawberry Plants Grow Slowly and When Peaches Show Poor Wood Growth.

When plant growth is poor, as when the new strawberry plants grow slowly, or when peach trees show poor wood growth, or when foliage is weak and poorly colored, there is a shortage of available nitrogen.

Avoid Cheap Clover Seed.

Look out for cheap clover seed. It is likely to be so cheap that it will prove dear in the long run. The same thing goes for alfalfa.

Mulch Strawberry Beds.

A mulching of straw on the strawberry beds, after the ground freezes, will give large returns for the time spent in doing the work.

Examine Horse's Feet.

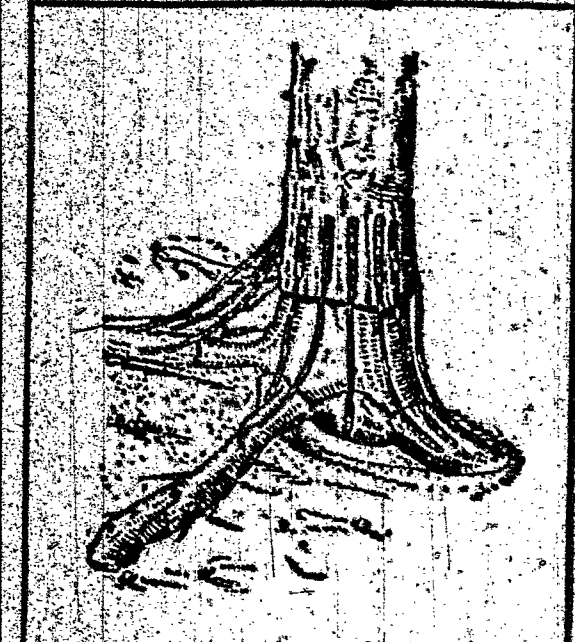
Examine the horse's feet frequently, and clean them out thoroughly.

ORCHARD CLEANINGS

SAVE GIRDLING APPLE TREES

Bridge Grafting as Shown by the Illustration. Here with Should Be Done Early.

Apple trees girdled by rabbits or mice can be saved by bridge grafting as illustrated herewith. The work should be done as soon as possible and before the leaves show. The scions for bridging can be cut from any convenient apple tree and the ends where they are inserted protected by grafting wax, or the whole barked up with earth so that every wound will be covered and kept moist.



Bridge Grafting Saves Girdled Apple Trees.

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Today's Geography

Little Journeys to Places
Figuring in World
Events

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Member of the National Geographic Society

CHERSO: MAY BE THE HELIGOLAND OF ADRIATIC

The Rapallo agreement of last November, which fixed the status of the troublesome city of Fiume and disposed of other moot points in regard to the Adriatic coast, gave Italy an important foothold near Fiume in the obscure island of Cherso.

Practically unheard of on this side of the Atlantic, eluding most travelers, even escaping many of the seekers after the little-known places of Europe, Cherso neither is inaccessible nor unattractive.

It dangles like a pendant in the Gulf of Quarnero, low hung from the neck of Fiume. It is the long island of that port, its shore line rising 12 miles to the south. Its slender form extends to the southwest for 40 miles, though it never exceeds seven miles in width, and its area is somewhat more than twice that of the District of Columbia.

Holding in mind this location, near the head of the Adriatic, in view of the plans to make Fiume a buffer state between Italy and Yugoslavia, the strategic possibilities of Cherso become apparent. Indeed one may picture it as a potential Heligoland of the Adriatic.

A natural curiosity of the island is Lake Vrana, or Crow's Lake, with a surface 40 feet above the sea level, fed and drained by invisible streams. The island is rugged, with one mountain peak rising more than 2,000 feet above the Quarnero waters. Gibraltar-like rocks rise precipitously 1,000 feet along one of its shores. Here are the dome-like caverns of Smergo, now protected from the sea by a wave-built rock barrier.

The Dalmatian coast, which sweeps away over Cherso, excluding many varieties of plant life. The absence of large trees and scarcity of springs are two physical characteristics. In the north laurel and mastic grow, and vines and olive trees abound in the southern portion.

Politically Cherso was included in Istria, when under Austrian rule. With its neighbor islands, Lussin, to the southwest, and Veglia, to the east, it was a part of the Lussin district.

Cherso lies off the shores of the northern part of Dalmatia and the Croatian littoral, a region formerly known as Moriacchia. The Moriacchia channel preserves this name, originating with the Slavic invaders of Dalmatia, who called the fastidious people they found there "Moriacchi." Thus the Slavs of this region have come to be known, by a corruption of this title, as Moriacchi.

In rural districts Moriacchian women retain their historic costume, which includes a kerchief for the head, many strands of beads, a waist band from which hang amulets and various trinkets, and, over a blue cloth gown, an apron of exquisite embroidered pattern. About her neck an unmarried girl wears a string of coins and rings which comprise her dowry. Formerly the men wore their hair in a plait.

TABRIZ: PERSIA'S CAPITAL CITY

Tabriz, capital of Persia, from which diplomatic representatives recently fled at the approach of Bolshevik forces, is one of the most important cities in Persia. Its population is about 200,000. Teheran, the capital, is the only place in the dominions of the shah which exceeds it in size.

It is beautifully situated in a wide valley on the River Aji, which flows into the salt lake of Urmiah 30 miles to the west. Although surrounded by mountains, Tabriz has an elevation of more than 4,000 feet and the climate in winter is extremely severe.

Hundreds of springs and fountains water thousands of beautiful gardens in this ancient city which for centuries has enjoyed a deserved reputation as a health resort. Indeed, tradition says that the place was founded by Zobeideh, the wife of Harun-al-Rashid, hero of the "Arabian Nights." According to this legend, Zobeideh came here to recuperate from a fever in the year 791, and a cure was quickly effected, thanks to the salubrious climate. Hence the name Tab (fever) + rizi (cure) = Tabriz.

As a matter of fact, however, Tabriz was in existence four centuries before the birth of the beautiful Zobeideh.

Up to the time of the completion of a railway through the Caucasus and the improvement of transportation facilities on the Caspian sea, Tabriz was the emporium of Persian trade with the West. Now, however, most of its trade has been diverted to Astrakhan on the Caspian, 350 miles to the east, and to Resht, 300 miles to the southeast.

Of the three hundred mosques of which the city boasts only one deserves special mention. It is the Fatima mosque, which was built in 1000.

More than half of the trade of Tabriz was with Russia. Its chief imports before the World war, disturbed conditions were cotton and woolen tissues, sugar and tea.

DIGGING INTO HISTORY WITH PICK AND SHOVEL

Recent deciphering of a clay tablet which may add a thousand years to the span of recorded history—for it contains a code of laws said to antedate that of Hammurabi by a millennium—is another reminder that archeologists are finding stranger true stories than fiction can reveal. The pick and the spade of the explorer have resulted in astounding revelations, says a communication to the National Geographic society from Albrecht H. Clay, who has deciphered some of the most famous of the documents.

"Above all else, one of the greatest surprises is that the earliest peoples, instead of being barbarous and uncivilized, were civilized and possessed a culture of a high order," writes Doctor Clay.

"Several ancient libraries and immense archives have been found.



Ruins of a Library Building at Nippur, 4,000 Years Old.

Years ago the library of Ashurbanipal (688-626 B. C.) was discovered at Nineveh. In more recent years temple and school libraries have been found at Nippur, Sippar, Larsa, Babylon, and Erech. The libraries of the third millennium B. C.; those of the last two belong to later periods.

"But, especially large archives of these documents, numbering several hundred thousand and belonging to the third and fourth millennium B. C., have been found at Tell, Nippur, Drehem, Jekha, and recently at Ur.

"The Code of Hammurabi, written about 2000 B. C., upon a large and somewhat irregular stone, is perhaps the most important monument of antiquity of a high order. In codifying his laws, Hammurabi arranged them in a definite and logical order, based upon accepted judicial decisions. In no better way is it possible to become acquainted with the everyday life of the ancient Babylonian than by a careful study of the Hammurabi Code."

POSEN, THE EXPERIMENT STATION FOR "KULTUR"

The province of Posen, formerly part of Germany's eastern Prussia, and one of the most important fragments of old Poland, which has been incorporated in the new war-torn Poland, was the unhappy experiment station for some of Prussia's most vicious and futile efforts to Germanize an alien population.

Until the northern portion of Posen fell to Prussia in 1772, the remainder was annexed to Prussia 21 years later. Posen's history was blended with that of Poland. In connection with the first partition, it will be recalled that Frederick the Great adopted the ingenious scheme of surrounding those parts of Poland he desired with a military force, on the pretext that he was seeking to check the spread of a cattle disease.

After being handed for a brief period, Posen fell to Prussia again in 1815, and for more than half a century Germany paid little heed to it. After the division of the vast estates and other economic changes, Polish nobles, toward the last quarter of the nineteenth century, Prussia began to take notice of its provincial "Polish." Germans had been immigrating there since the thirteenth century and the newcomers, at first welcomed, Severance of Posen from Poland changed that feeling though open friction was not generated until Prussia began her repressive measures.

Polish nobles had kept alive Polish traditions, but Prussia was more alarmed by the prosperity of the Poles than by what, today, might be called the nobles' propaganda. So she set about Germanizing Posen, both by colonization and by compulsion, much as she attempted to do to the French in Alsace.

Prussia's first move was to make German the language of the schools. Police were ordered to disperse meetings where Polish was spoken.

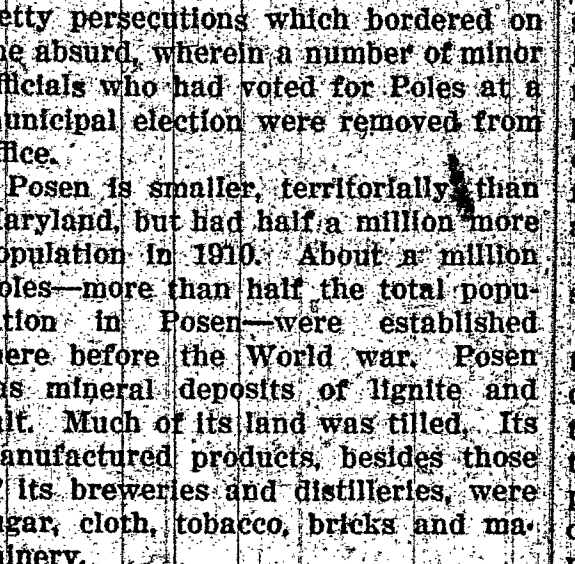
After 10 years that program failed to make much of a Prussian impression upon Posen, so a commission was set up, in 1884, to buy land from the Poles for German settlement. Before the failure of this policy was

openly admitted, the German government of 1900-1905 made the plan to place again and again until, in 15 years, more than half of Posen had been bought for German colonists. Still the Poles predominated. More kept coming from Poland and opposition to the German program was intensified as the measures became harsher.

Even Germany was scandalized when, in 1902, it was brought to light in the Prussian parliament that pupils had been whipped by the wholesale for declining to say the Lord's Prayer in German. But the opposition of the growings did not cause the world-wide interest, aroused by the school children's strikes in 1906 when about 100,000 Polish pupils took that means of protesting against being beaten when they would not answer questions in German. The Prussian government refused to accede to the request of the archbishop of Posen that children be permitted to receive religious instruction in Polish. Parents who withdrew them from school were imprisoned.

Efforts to absorb or crowd out the Poles by German colonization having failed, a measure was passed for the expropriation of Polish land. Further laws were enacted compelling wider use of the German language. Then came the Kattowitz law, in 1910, crowning a series of petty persecutions which bordered on the absurd, wherein a number of minor officials who had voted for Poles at a municipal election were removed from office.

Posen is smaller, territorially than Maryland, but had half a million more population in 1910. About a million Poles—more than half the total population in Posen—were established there before the World war. Posen has mineral deposits of lignite and salt. Much of its land was tilled. Its manufactured products, besides those of its breweries and distilleries, were sugar, cloth, tobacco, bricks and machinery.



THE CZECHS

Recent dispatches reporting attempted uprisings among the radical element in Czechoslovakia, and state-ments that a stronger and stronger empire toward them on all sides of the Czechs and Slovaks, center interest once more on this newly created central European republic, that was carved after the war from Germany and Austria-Hungary. The following description of the Czechs is based on a communication to the National Geographic society from Prof. Ales Hrdlicka.

A 1,500-year-long, life-and-death struggle with the German race which surrounded them from the north, west and south, with a near-burial within the Austrian empire for the last three centuries, led to the destruction of the Czech nation.

They are the westernmost branch of the Slavic race, being derived, according to tradition, from that of a noted ancestral chief. The term Bohemia was applied to the country probably during the Roman times and was derived, like that of Bavaria, from the Boli, who for some time before the Christian era occupied or claimed parts of these regions.

Nature has favored old Bohemia, an important part of Czechoslovakia, perhaps more than any other part of Europe. Its soil is so fertile and climate so favorable that more than half of the country is cultivated and produces richly. In its mountains almost every useful metal and mineral, except salt, is to be found. It is the geographical center of the European continent, equally distant from the Baltic, Adriatic and North seas, and though isolated by mountains, is easily accessible, because of the valleys of the Danube and the Elbe rivers, that it has served in history as the avenue of many armies.

Besides Bohemia, the Czechs occupy Moravia, and adjacent territory in Silesia, both formerly parts of Austria-Hungary. The Slovaks, who show merely dialectic differences from the Czechs, extend from Moravia eastward over most of what was formerly northern Hungary.

The Czech is kind and with a stock of native humor. He is musical, loves songs, poetry, art, nature, fellowship, the other sex. He is an inveterate, and restless seeker of truth or learning, but no apt schemer. He is ambitious and covetous of freedom in the broadest sense, but tendencies to demagoguery, oppression, power by force over others, are foreign to his nature. He ardently searches for God and is inclined to be deeply religious, but is impatient of dogma, as of all other undue restraint. He may be opinionated, stubborn, but is happy to accept facts and recognize true superiority. He is easily hurt and does not forget the injury; will fight, but is not lastingly revengeful or vicious. He is not cold, calculating, thin-lipped, nor again as inflammable as the Pole or the southern Slav, but is sympathetic and full of trust and through this often open to imposition.

His endurance and bravery in war, for a cause which he approved were proverbial, as was also his hospitality in peace.

He is often highly capable in languages, science, literary and technical education, and is inventive as well as industrial, but not commercial; imaginative, artistic, creative, rather than frigidly practical. Inclined at times to melancholy, brooding pessimism, he is yet deep at heart forever buoyant, optimistic, hopeful, hopeful of possession, happy, full of human happiness, and in the end, when his own golden age of not merely his own, but of all people.

Need Hospitals for Service Men

Surgeon General Reports Ex-Soldiers Breaking Down at Rate of 1,000 a Month.

SICK AND INSANE INCREASE

Asks \$30,000,000 to Provide for 10, 200 Additional Beds—Many Patients Now Housed in Flimsy and Inflammable Structures.

Washington.—To properly house and care for the rapidly increasing number of American ex-soldiers who suffer from tuberculosis, mental diseases and other afflictions, approximately \$30,000,000 is needed immediately, according to a letter written to Senator Ashurst of Arizona by Surgeon General H. S. Cumming of the bureau of the public health service. At the present time, the Surgeon general states, sick and insane men whose afflictions can be charged to their service in their country are increasing at the rate of about 1,000 per month, and owing to inadequate hospital accommodations, great numbers of them are of necessity being cared for in structures that are described as "flimsy and inflammable."

In his letter to Senator Ashurst, the surgeon general says: "I wish to invite your attention to the fact that since June 2, 1920, the date on which the France bill, to authorize the secretary of the treasury to provide medical, surgical and hospital services and supplies for discharged soldiers, marines, army and navy nurses, and for other purposes was favorably reported, the number of patients has increased from 17,445 to 22,292 for the week ended January 1, 1921.

"In the week ended January 1, 1921, there were in hospitals operated by the public health service 12,511 patients and in hospitals under contract with the public health service 9,781. Of this number 19,019 were patients of the war risk insurance bureau. It is understood that there were approximately 3,000 patients of the war risk insurance bureau in hospitals operated by the National Home of Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and in army and navy hospitals.

"Patients increase 1,000 Per Month. "The present rate of increase in patients in hospitals of the public health service is approximately 1,000 per month and it is expected that before the peak is reached the number of beds on request will approximate 30,000 to 35,000. It is estimated that the peak will not be reached before 1927 to 1928.

"The public health service now has, as in the near future will have, under operation hospitals providing approximately 10,875 beds. Of this number of beds 10,347 are in hospitals of flimsy and inflammable construction, or in hospitals leased by the service under leases which will expire at certain periods after the declaration of peace, or are otherwise not to be counted upon in the program for permanent care.

"An analysis of the 19,019 war risk insurance patients in hospitals of the public health service for the week ended January 1, 1921, shows that they were distributed according to disease as follows: Tuberculosis, 7,580; neuro-psychiatric, 5,680; general medical and surgical, 5,743; total, 19,019.

"The most pressing need is for tuberculosis and neuro-psychiatric patients. "For tuberculosis patients there are 7,381 beds in hospitals operated by the public health service and 1,000 beds in the Soldiers' Home at Johnson City, Tenn. Of the number now in public health service hospitals approximately 6,581 are not satisfactory, and should be replaced at the earliest practicable date, because they are in flimsy and inflammable structures or in leased institutions, etc.

"For neuro-psychiatric patients there are 2,500 beds in institutions operated by the public health service and 1,000 beds in the Soldiers' Home at Marion, Ind. Of the 2,500 beds of the public health service 475 are in leased institutions, and owing to the character of the leases are not to be counted upon in the permanent hospital program.

"For general medical and surgical patients there are 9,048 beds in institutions either operated by or to be acquired by the public health service. Of this number 4,621 are not satisfactory and should be replaced.

10,000 More Beds Needed.

"After careful consideration of (1) the number of war risk insurance patients in hospitals, (2) the present government hospital facilities, (3) the necessity of replacing some of the unsatisfactory hospitals, (4) the increase in the number of war risk insurance patients within the past twenty months and (5) the geographical distribution of the ex-soldier population, it is found that there is urgent need for 4,800 additional beds for tuberculosis patients, 4,000 additional beds for insane patients and 900 additional beds for general medical and surgical patients.

British and U. S. Roads Compared

Bureau Reports Greater Efficiency at Less Cost in the United States.

710 TONS IN TRAINS HERE

In Great Britain Average Is 150 Tons of Freight—Would Take Three Times as Many British Cars to Handle Our Loads.

New York.—The bureau of railway economics has prepared a memorandum comparing operating results on British and American railroads, which shows that the average trainload in Great Britain for the six months to June 30, 1920, was 150 tons, while that for the United States for the same period was 710 tons. Operating and traffic, as well as geographical conditions in the United States and England, it is explained, are so different that comparisons of train or car loading may be considered misleading, but it is pointed out that a direct comparison, designed to set out the differences in detail, must have some value, especially when all the factors in the comparison are taken into account.

"The average freight train load in the United States in 1888, was 176 tons; in 1893, 226 tons; in 1908, 352 tons; in 1918, 623 tons, and in 1920, for six months, 710 tons. Every decade from the first has shown marked advances, with the curious coincidence that in 1888 the average trainload in this country was greater than the British average for 1920, while the American average for 1888 was almost the same as that for one or two of the individual companies that top the list in England today.

"Shorn Lambs of Labor" in a Parade

More than two hundred "Shorn Lambs of Labor" took part in a demonstration at Trinity church, New York city. The unemployed, carrying signs, marched from their headquarters in the basement of the chapel of St. Mark's to the Bowery to historic Trinity at Wall and Broadway. The banners carried paraphrased Scriptural quotations.

TOO CARELESS WITH KISSES

Long distance kisses and a beautiful blonde proved the undoing of Samuel Donzko, according to his wife's testimony before Judge Trade in the court of domestic relations.

"I might never have caught him at all if he hadn't picked out an affinity trick across the street," said Suzanne, the wife.

"In round numbers 10,000 beds are urgently needed, of which the beds for tuberculosis and neuro-psychiatric patients are of the greatest urgency. "At the estimated cost of \$3,000 per bed, 10,000 beds urgently needed would require an appropriation of \$30,000,000."

Midnight Fire Sweeps Graves in City of Dead

Santa Barbara.—Midnight in a silent city of the dead is not exactly the expected place for a fire, but a blaze which originated in the little chapel in the Santa Maria cemetery swept over numerous mounds, razing wooden headpieces and otherwise doing considerable damage to stone and marble monuments nearby.

The cemetery chapel, valued at \$2,000, was totally destroyed. Hoboes sleeping in the chapel are said to have been responsible.

Fit of Coughing Saves a Fit of Coffin.

Huntington, W. Va.—Five years ago Carl Hobbs, while mowing a piece of locust wood, "hatched" a cough which had come from the back. Since then, his health has been bad and he has suffered violent pains in the chest. It was feared he had tuberculosis. He's recovering now following a fit of coughing in which the coffin was expelled.

The common king snake is an enemy of the rattlesnake and often kills it.

ROAD BUILDING

CAUSE OF DAMAGE TO ROADS

Perilous Practice of Overloading Small Trucks With Narrow Tires Is Responsible.

With the rapid increase in the number of motor trucks operated over our highways, it has been found that many of what are called "improved" roads have failed to withstand the additional traffic imposed by the new form of local freight transport. This has given rise to new problems of road construction and maintenance, and in some states has led to the enactment of laws prohibiting the use of the large capacity truck, on the assumption that it is the heavy truck that does most of the damage to the road. The first result of this legislation has been to encourage the perilous practice of overloading, under which trucks designed to carry safe loads are forced to carry more than their rated capacity.

It is a limited weight are forced to carry a large additional load. The tires of the various sizes of trucks are made of a sufficient width to prevent their breaking or cutting the road surface when loaded to their proper full capacity, but when an overload is added the tire width is necessarily too narrow and the danger of injury to the road becomes manifest. The tire width required for certain loads has been carefully worked out after many years' experience, and most states have laws fixing the weight that is borne by an inch of tire width. In all standard types of truck the width of the tire corresponds to the load that can be safely carried, and truck manufacturers warn their customers against carrying a greater weight than that for which each size of truck is designed.

The enactment of a law prohibiting the use of large capacity trucks leaves the same tonnage of freight to be moved, and with the heavy truck, barred resort must be had to the smaller sizes. This means in many cases less economical and efficient service, and prompts the manufacturer or merchant to try to make up for loss in load capacity by increasing the size of the load. With this additional load the gross weight on the tire exceeds the factor of safety, and thereby increases the danger of breaking the road surface. It is self-evident that a truck designed to carry two tons with corresponding width of tires, must do more damage to the road when it carries a ton or so more of load than its tires were intended for.

A striking example of the relation of overloading to impact is given in the preliminary report of the United States bureau of public roads, in which it is stated that a three-ton truck, with a load of five tons, running at a speed of 15 miles per hour over a two-inch rut, had an impact of slightly over 17 tons, while a 5-ton truck with a load of 5½ tons, under the same conditions had an impact of only 12 tons. The fact that the overloaded truck had a heavier "unsprung" weight, that is, weight not sustained by springs accounted to some extent for its greater impact, but there can be no question that the overloading was a material factor in causing the greatly increased wheel pressure on the road.

Against this danger truck owners are constantly being warned by truck manufacturers, who strongly advise that no truck should be made to carry a greater load than the weight defined by its classification. Some states have enacted laws imposing fines for truck overloading, but it will probably be found that enlightened self-interest will prove to be the best check on a practice that has been shown to be dangerous both to truck owners and drivers and the general public, and a source of injury to our roads that materially limits the benefits from the motor truck as a new agency for local freight transport.

Market Roads First. "Transcontinental highways are a useful place in our national life, but the really important road is the one from the farmer's gate to his market town," said President J. R. Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation recently in addressing the National Association of Vehicle and Implement Manufacturers.

Insist on Permanent Roads.

Insist upon permanent roads in your county. They are cheaper in the long run.

For Success With Stock.

Success with live stock is largely a matter of keeping them healthy. Breeding, feeding and marketing are also important.

Successful Cattle Feeders.

The most successful feeders of beef cattle are the ones who have made the most correct interpretation of the laws of nature.

Porker and a Hunt.

A fat little pig is a porker, but a fat little dog is a hunt.

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Ancient Uses of Fire

Fireworks, as we know them today, were held at a certain time in London. Londoners, who were then known to antiquity, but the ancient employed worked at the connection with their civilization.

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The Star, Coast Echo

Official Journal of the Board of Health
Hancock County, Miss.
Official Journal of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

CITY ECHOES

Mrs. L. A. Fortier and sister, Miss M. Augustin, returned home yesterday from New Orleans, where they spent part of the week visiting friends and relatives, and in which city both ladies are widely known in culture's charmed circle.

Mrs. Wallard and granddaughter, Catherine, of Seattle, Washington, have moved to Bay St. Louis, and have apartments at the Connor home in Union street, where they will reside until permanently domiciled in their own home. Mrs. Wallard is a sister of Mrs. F. J. Landry in State street.

The "Old Timers" of the Bay defeated the Logtown Baseball team by a score of 5 to 2 last Sunday with Egloff and Luc on the mound for the Bay team. Egloff pitched four hits in six innings. The old reliable pitcher, Forest Luc made a fine come-back allowing one hit in three innings. The Old Timers have not lost a game this season.

Mr. John S. Rester, well-known and substantial farmer of Caesar, was a visitor to Bay St. Louis today. He brings the information of the new rural free delivery route for that section of the county that has been completed in every detail of arrangement, and will go into effect about May 15th, to be known as the "West River" route.

Special attention is called to the advertisement of Joseph O. Mauffray on the front page of this week's edition. There will be a sale on all new week-end "West River" aluminum utensils and at prices that no housekeeper can afford to let go by. One of the show windows of the store carries a most attractive display of the aluminumware and is attracting unusual interest. Read the advertisement and take advantage of the opportunity. Only for next week.

Mr. and Mrs. George Hicks Edwards are rejoicing at the advent of a son in their family, whose arrival dates since Monday at their winter home in New Orleans. This latest addition to their family of beautiful children now numbers two daughters and two sons. They will return to Bay St. Louis sometime towards the end of the present month, and the local friends will warmly welcome them.

The Nicholson Avenue Theatre program for tonight includes a Griffling production, "The Whisper Market," a feature of unusual value and interest; a drama of "compelling interest." Tuesday night's program will present Bessie Barriscale, a universal favorite with all movie lovers, and on Thursday night the famous star, Clara Kimball Young, in "The Claw." Manager Horlock says these features are of the best, and according to the patronage he will cater to their wants at all times.

Invitations have been issued by the members of Class '21, Bay High School, for the commencement exercises which will take place on next Friday evening at 8 o'clock at the Woodmen Hall. The class is composed of Randolph Ware Firsching, Ethel May Oodinech, William Bertrand Jackson, all of Bay St. Louis. The class motto is "Conquering laughter—Where shall we anchor?" Class colors, maroon and white; class flower, pink rose. The annual entertainment will take place on the night preceding.

Mrs. Cora Schwan Vann, of Brookhaven, Miss., has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Nell LeVern, to Mr. Jasper P. Davis, of Bay St. Louis, the happy event to take place on Monday afternoon, May 16th, at the home of the bride-elect's mother. Mr. Davis is one of the best known of the young men of this city, and his position of public trust at present he is connected with the telegraph service at Brookhaven. During the late war he was in the radio service. In advance, The Echo joins the many friends of this excellent young couple in extending best wishes and congratulations.

A message from Mr. Nelson Thursday conveyed the intelligence of the death of Dan Carver, one of the best known men in the county. Mr. Carver at one time resided in Bay St. Louis and for a number of years was engaged in the mercantile business at the corner of Washington and Front streets, which property he owned at the time of his death. No man was better known, his business connections were many, and he was identified in various ways with the active interests of the county. While he had been ill for some time, the news of his death was a shock to the many friends of the family.

W. A. McDonald, president of the Bandaret Oil Company, returned home Saturday from a trip to Hunkerford, Texas, the scene of the company's drilling operations, and where he spent several days. He reports the work progressing under the most favorable conditions, and that the indications are very encouraging. In fact he was so well pleased with what is already accomplished and the outlook so encouraging that he left Hunkerford, Texas, and where he will spend most of his time until the success of the well is determined. The bulk of the stock in the Bandaret Oil Company is owned in Bay St. Louis and should success crown the efforts of this business venture, it will redound largely to many of our townspeople. Bay St. Louis will profit largely thereby.

Mrs. W. J. Harrison, whose beautiful beach villa is over a social center for the charm and grace of the local elite, was hostess on Saturday afternoon to one of the most able bridge parties of the season. The interior of the home was fully decorated with palm trees and ferns, and the evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner.

Mayor H. H. Webb, who has been busy in connection with the proposed plan to amend the city charter, is expected to return to the city in a few days. He has been in the city for a short time, but has been unable to return due to the fact that he is still in the city. He is expected to return to the city in a few days.

FOR SALE: Ford automobile, good running order. For quick sale, only \$150. For further information apply at The Echo office.

The proposition of building a tourist hotel for Bay St. Louis is one that is met with much favor. It is the determination of men and women who have the best interests of Bay St. Louis both as a city and all the year-round resort for the present and future to effect such organization that will build such a hotel and will fill a long-felt want. In fact, it is surprising such a step has not been taken long ago. The time has seemingly never been more propitious, and it is safe to say the matter will be accomplished judging the calibre of the citizens who are at present identified with the move. Men with good business senses and sober judgment favor a hotel the cost of which would not be a burden to maintain, and the overhead expense of which would not absorb legitimate profits to those who will put their cash into the project. Yet The Echo notes with pride and gratification that the cost is not too conservatively considered, for the figures under consideration run from \$100,000 to possibly double that amount and maybe a little more for the hotel building. The outlook for the hotel for Bay St. Louis was never more encouraging than at the present time.

FARM WANTED: Wanted to hear from owner of a farm or good land for sale for fall delivery. L. JONES, Box 551, Olney, Illinois.

Work of demolishing the building on the site in Main street (near beach) purchased last year by Edwards Bros., local Ford selling agents, began this week, and possibly when The Echo will have gone to press there will be nothing left of one of the oldest dwelling houses in the city—veritably an old land mark.

Messrs. Edwards had generously given the use of the building to the St. Joseph's Clinic, and Hospital Association, of Bay St. Louis, and under its roof for the past many months was housed the free clinic. The new hospital not ready for occupancy, Grand Knight Joseph O. Mauffray, representing the local council of Knights of Columbus, thoughtfully and generously placed the use of the building at the disposal of the clinic, where the dispensary is now temporarily located. In the meantime work of remodeling of the building recently purchased for hospital purpose and the building of additions thereto will be rushed to early completion. However, the improvements contemplated are extensive to the extent that it will require possibly two or three months, according to the opinion of a member of the board of directors, expressed to The Echo. Mr. Edward Spori, local architect, has placed a drawing in the show window of W. L. Bourgeois's store, showing the front elevation of the hospital, which is admired by all who see it.

FOR SALE OR RENT: One upright piano; good order. Apply Mrs. O. SANGE, Bay St. Louis, Miss.

GULFPORT AERO POST TO BE DISCONTINUED SHORTLY

Denby Notifies Mississippians of His Decision—Returned Property Considered

The Navy Department has decided to discontinue the naval training station at Gulfport, Miss., which was established as a temporary training camp early in the war. Senator Harrison and Congressman Johnson made a joint fight to have the station retained, but Secretary Denby had advised them that the station would be abandoned at once. The following letter from Secretary Denby to Senator Harrison explains the department's action:

My dear Senator:

Referring to our recent conversation regarding the naval station at Gulfport, Miss., I have taken the opportunity to discuss the matter with the officials in the department to ascertain what facilities the navy has for the training of men and to learn if the necessities of the service at this time were such as to make it desirable to ask for appropriation for the continuance of it. After careful study of the facts laid before me, I am of the opinion that we will, by abandoning this station, have ample facilities for the training of men. This coupled with the necessity for stringent economy, has necessitated the abandonment of Gulfport as a naval training station. Our men will be withdrawn at once. A board has been appointed to consider the matter of the return of the property to the state, county, etc.

I understand that the Treasury Department may want the splendid building for a naval training station. I am sure that the property will be returned to the state, county, etc.

W. J. Harrison, whose beautiful beach villa is over a social center for the charm and grace of the local elite, was hostess on Saturday afternoon to one of the most able bridge parties of the season. The interior of the home was fully decorated with palm trees and ferns, and the evening was spent in a most enjoyable manner.

Mr. and Mrs. P. V. Laeok are welcomed home again from a visit to New York City and other points East.

Just received a fresh line of Eastman Kodak and new films at Bay Jewelry Store.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Rea will leave tomorrow for Vicksburg, where they will attend the annual convention of the Mississippi Bankers' Association.

FOD SALE: One oak sideboard and two kitchen tables, cheap. Telephone 270.

In City Pound, one bull. Owner will identify and call for same. Geo. F. Schaub, City Pound Keeper.

Mrs. A. E. Smith is entertaining from Sumrall, Miss., her sister, Mrs. E. E. Eaton, Mrs. Shirley and Miss Nat Leggett.

The Standard Oil Company, through its local selling representative, E. B. Caple, announces a reduction of 1c per gallon on Crown gasoline and 2c per gallon on Fireproof kerosene oil.

The statement of the Merchants Bank, as called for by the State Banking department, is published in this issue of The Echo. The figures are interesting and speak well for the condition of the bank and the city and county as well.

A beautiful line of religious articles just received at the Bay Jewelry Store.

Just received in this city from San Francisco, Calif., announcing the recent marriage of Miss Lillian Clark to Mr. John W. Glenn. The bride, who visited here with her sister, Mrs. Borden, last winter, is well and popularly known here, and the interesting news will be received with much pleasure.

While in session during the week the Board of Supervisors adopted an order directing the Clerk to advertise for bids for new furniture, filing cabinets, etc., for the courtroom of Hancock's new courthouse.

Since the old furniture of the former building has been sold, and its appearance not commensurate with the dignity and beauty of the new one and wholly inadequate to the demands of modern and needs of present time, the improvement, as contemplated, will be well received. It is hoped in time antiquated seating equipment consisting of out-door benches will be replaced with comfortable auditorium chairs, it is very trying and uncomfortable to say the least for litigants and others having business with the different court sessions to have to sit for long periods on the present seats. The average reader who has visited the courtroom will concur with us in the opinion and bear out the heretofore remarks.

ENJOYABLE CHILDREN'S PARTY

The residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Black, Jr., in Ballantine St., on Sunday afternoon was the scene of a most delightful birthday party, in honor of the 12th anniversary of their daughter, Althea. Dancing and various games were features of entertainment enjoyed by all present, and time, winged-like, passed all too quickly.

Mrs. Black had an abundance of delicious refreshments, which were served at frequent intervals during the afternoon. Among the young guests present were: Alberta Beyer, Marius Zeigler, Michelle LeCompte, Lawrence, Bertrice and Elsie May Smith, Mary Bourgeois, Mary Scalfie, Ione Manieri, Gladys Colson, Sarah Belle Wilson, Hazel Kergosien, Myrtle and Elvira Black, Antoinette and Gertrude Partridge, Lois Mobbs, Janet Lawrence, Alice Blaise, Ruth and Janet Black.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

ROBT. L. GENIN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS. Practices in all Courts—County

EMILE J. GEX, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Practices in all Local, District and Federal Courts. Gex Building, Main Street, BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS.

GEX & WALLER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Merchants Bank Building, BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS.

DR. J. A. EVANS, DENTIST, Office: Hancock County Bank Bldg. Hours: 9 to 12 and 1 to 5 P. M. BAY ST. LOUIS, MISS.

CHANCERY COURT SUMMONS, The State of Mississippi, To Rietta Peters:

You are commanded to appear before the Chancery Court of the County of Hancock, in said State, on the 4th Monday in May, A. D. 1921, to defend the suit in said Court of Joseph Peters, wherein you are a Defendant.

This 26th day of April, A. D. 1921. A. A. KERGOSEIN, Clerk.

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The meeting of the St. Joseph's Academy, there was a large attendance of the members. The election of officers to serve for the coming year resulted in the unanimous election of Mrs. John A. Green, president; Mrs. Wallard, vice president and Mrs. L. A. Fortier second vice president. Mrs. A. O. Borden was doubly honored with the offices of secretary and treasurer.

The business session concluded, the meeting adjourned to meet again on the first Tuesday in October, and monthly thereafter. As in past years, there are no meetings of the organization during the summer months.

Mrs. John A. Green, the new president, is no stranger, but, on the contrary, is well-known and one of the active and successful workers in church, social and economic welfare, and her election to the head of the Auxiliary, along with the other officers, assures a continuance of its success.

St. Joseph's Auxiliary was organized a few years since by the band of earnest workers loyal to the cause of education and as an organization working in conjunction with the amplification of the success of St. Joseph's Academy just as its name implies, an auxiliary to the academy, to further its best interests and to sponsor and foster the school's best interests.

To the activity of the members of the Auxiliary as a body many improvements in the school have been planned and accomplished. Much work in this wise has been accomplished, and it is to the credit of the noble band of earnest hearts and willing hands. May the light of their service never diminish.

Since the above was written and put in type, it is learned that Green will not be able to accept the honor of serving the Auxiliary as its head, owing to a lack of time to give it proper attention, much to the regret of all concerned.

SCHOOL CLOSURES MAY 13TH.

We wish to call attention to the closing exercises of the public school on May 12. The entertainment will be held at the Woodmen Hall on next Thursday, May 12th. The commencement will be on Friday, May 13th. Dr. McBryde, of Tulane University will deliver the graduating address. The subject is "The Education of the Citizen." Dr. McBryde is considered one of the able men of the South.

We will have some reserved seats for the entertainment and those wishing such can secure them by paying the small fee of ten cents. You will choose your reserved seat at the Hall when you come for the exercises May 12th.

These exercises will commence at eight o'clock sharp. We hope you will be on time. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock.

PROGRAM

Orchestra—Supreme Band. Song—"Hope You Brought Your Smiles Along"—Class of Mrs. W. C. Sylvester.

Tom Thumb Wedding—Class of Miss Celine Fayard's department. Sketch Drill—Class of Miss Nina Laddner's department.

Song—"Jolly Farmer Lads and Lassies"—Class of Mrs. W. O. Sylvester's department.

Jazz Band—From the departments of Misses May Colson and Ella Fayard.

Jazz Jazz Sound in all Chinatown—Miss Della Hymels Room—Songs.

Recitations—"Jolly Pickaninies"—Miss Rita Bryant's Room—Miss Olga Van Drozhowsky Room—"Royalty in Old Virginia."

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All other persons having or claiming an interest in said land, to-wit:

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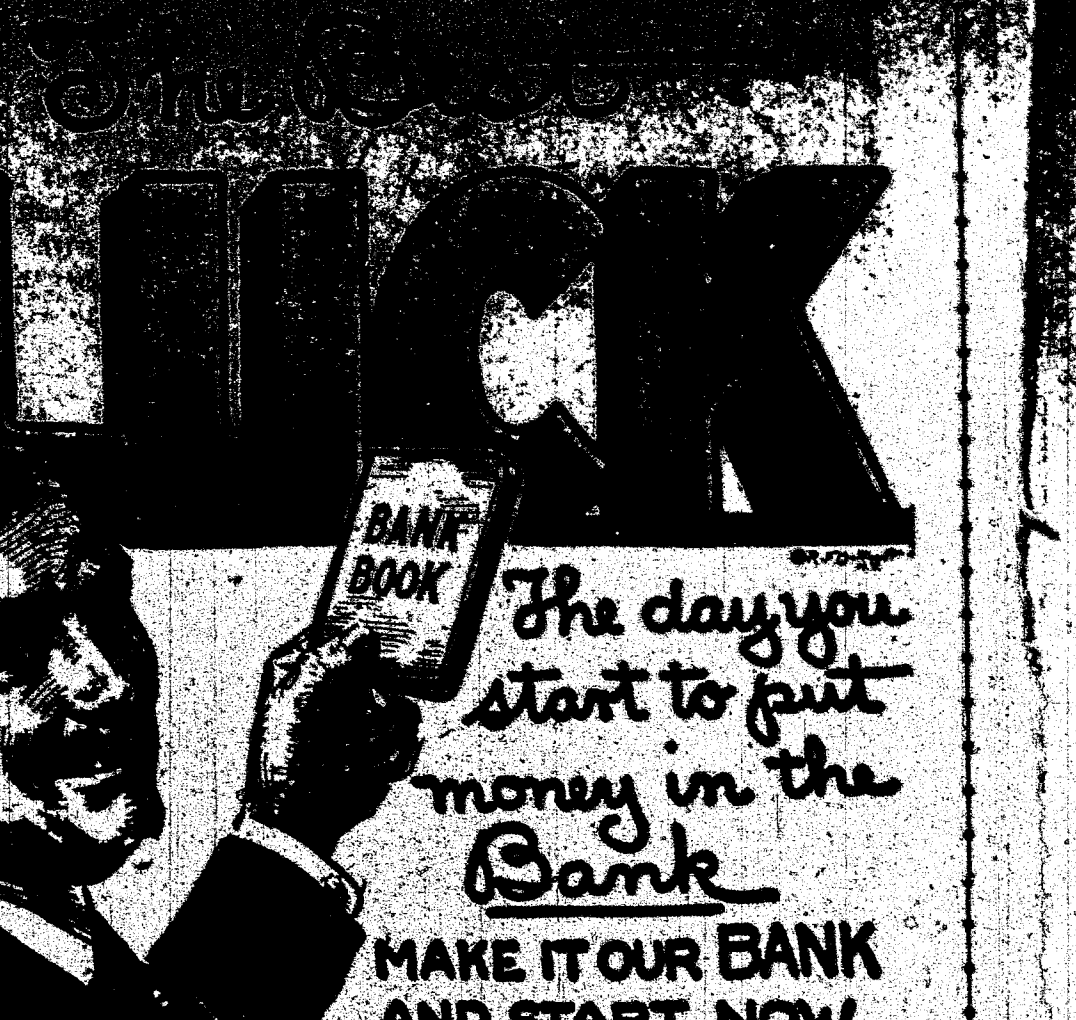
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Bank of America

The day you start to put money in the Bank

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Have you ever said to yourself: "If I only had a thousand dollars now?"

Many a man has had to pass up a partnership or grasping some good business opportunity just because he did not have a little ready money.

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BAY ST. LOUIS, MISSISSIPPI.

Bay Electric Co.

MASONIC BUILDING.

ELECTRIC WIRING AND SUPPLIES.

ELECTRIC IRONS AND FANS REPAIRED.

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